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Extraordinary
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The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 22.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mrs. Joseph Fleck motored to South Paris on Tuesday.

Mr. Sumner Robinson of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived on Sunday for a short visit.

There will be a meeting of the executive committee of the Golf Club the latter part of the week.

Mr. F. L. Hodges of Boston, who has hunted big game, is a guest and incidentally doing a little hunting in and about Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hermann of Plattsburg, N. Y., left Wednesday morning for Bretton Woods after a three days visit at the Inn.

Mr. William Bingham was host at a dinner party on Saturday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, Miss Maynard Lawrence, and Mr. Homingway.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Cole, who are in charge of the Munyon camps at Rangely, were visitors on Wednesday and Thursday. They were on their way to their home in South Paris.

That September is a popular month and the Bethel Inn an ideal place for honeymoons has been shown by there having been no less than thirteen happy couples at the Inn during the past month.

Mr. A. Hornby, who has been spending the summer at Dixville, N. H., has been a frequent luncheon guest at the Inn. Mr. Hornby makes his winter home in California and returns to Maine early in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Billings, Miss Nancy Billings, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin arrived on Wednesday for a short visit. Both families have been in camp during the summer at Ogunquit. Mr. and Mrs. Billings also have a fine summer residence at Woodstock, Vt.

While out horseback riding one day last week in the vicinity of Paradise Hill, Mr. Wm. Bingham jumped a fine large fox, and immediately gave chase and enjoyed the exhilarating sport for quite a while, but having no dog, he had to abandon the chase when the brush got too heavy.

The golfers have had another busy week. During the past few days there has been quite a discussion in regard to the merits of a new masher that has been introduced into our midst, and whether or not the club is all that they claim for it, we can tell better after seeing it in use during the coming tournament.

Arrivals:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Graham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Annie G. Atkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. James Gregg, New York, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. West, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. H. B. Skeels, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Eleanor West, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Studley, Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hayward, Newton, Mass.; Miss M. M. Boothby, Portland, Me.; Miss S. Boothby, Portland, Me.; Mr. S. Boothby, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Neal, Wollaston, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Bennett, Wollaston, Mass.; Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, Pell, Larchmont, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Sawyer, Lowell, Mass.; Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Young, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Buchanan, White Plains, N. Y.

NOTICE

Miss MacGregor wishes to announce that her dancing classes at Bethel have been changed from Friday to Saturday. Primary Class at 2.00. Intermediate Class at 3.00. Advanced Class at 5.00. Those wishing for further information may apply to Mrs. L. W. Hansell.

NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK.

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Mabel H. Bartlett and numbered 370, has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,
by A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.
Sept. 25, 1915. Bethel, Maine.
9-25-15.

HOME AND STORE, Boston, only 12 year and your ad free; lights department stores.

ANDOVER FAIR

Best Cattle Display in Years

The 31st annual fair and cattle show was held at Andover, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 29 and 30. The day was cold Wednesday, but 500 tickets were sold. Thursday was an ideal day and people early began coming from the surrounding towns. The attendance exceeded the second day for several years.

The Dixfield band furnished music both days.

The hall exhibits were good and were held in the exhibition hall this year. G. W. Curtis of Rumford Point showed a variety of beans, garden vegetables and home raised peanuts. There was a fine display of canned goods, pickles, preserves, honey, shown by Mrs. Lewis Akers, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston, Mrs. Walter Bailey and Mrs. Vard Perkins.

The school departments had some fine exhibits in drawing, penmanship and needlework. There was also a fine display of fancy work in the hall, also quilts, rugs, and knit goods of many descriptions.

The garden products were shown by Frank P. Thomas, who had a fine display of turnips, carrots and other vegetables. W. W. Perkins and Jesse Elliott also showed garden vegetables. Mr. Ellingwood, 85 years old, showed a good collection of garden vegetables. Wilfred Mooney, ten years old, had a good collection. Wm. Cushman showed a good display of sceler's calipers.

The midway was very attractive. Chas. Howe from Rumford sold confectionery, soft drinks and souvenirs. Isaacson from South Paris had clothing. Reuben Jones sold ice cream, cigars, hot coffee, and cold drinks. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lowe of Andover sold ice cream, pop corn, peanuts, candy and orangeade. Chas. Towle from Portland and Chabok from Rumford sold soft drinks and beer, while Frank Janicek from Rumford sold fruit. Eddie Fitzgerald and David Glines of Rumford had ten pin games. James Madison from Rumford had dolls. Dick Ford from Mexico sold confectionery and frankfurters. Mrs. Farnham from West Paris had a fine display of millinery in the check room.

A good display of poultry was shown, including bantams, geese, ducks and fowls.

There was the best stock shown this year than was ever exhibited in Andover. Ray Thurston showed a herd of 14 head of Durham. S. F. and Geo. W. Abbott a fine herd of Durham, and the Philbrick Bros. from Farmer's Hill had some fine Hereford cattle. The Martin Bros. from Rumford showed a fine herd of Holsteins. There were pigs, sheep and lambs on exhibition. Fred Milton, Wm. Gregg, Ray Thurston and Llewellyn Damon had sheep and lambs.

Two games of base ball were played between Upton and Andover. Wednesday the score was 8 to 6 in favor of Andover; Thursday the score was 20 to 10 in favor of Upton.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church served fine dinners each day. The church served fine dinners, each and pastry.

The races were held each day.

Following are the premiums awarded:—

Neat Stock.

Thoroughbred Durham bull, 2 years old, Ray Thurston, 2nd; calf, G. W. & S. F. Abbott, Andover, 1st; cow, Ray Thurston, Andover, 1st, 3rd; G. W. & S. F. Abbott, 2nd; 3 year old, G. W. & S. F. Abbott, 1st; 1 year old, G. W. & S. F. Abbott, 1st; calf, Abbott Bros., 1st; herd, Ray Thurston, 1st; G. W. & S. F. Abbott, 2nd.

Thoroughbred Holstein Bull, Dairy, 2 year old, Martin Bros., Rumford, 1st. Bull calf, Martin Bros., 1st. Cows, Martin Bros., 1st, 2nd. 3 year old, Martin Bros., 1st, 2nd, 3rd. 1 year old, Martin Bros., 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Calf, Martin Bros., 1st, 2nd, 3rd. Calf, Martin Bros., 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

Stagford Bull, Philbrick Bros., Farmer's Hill, 1st. Herd, Martin Bros., 1st. Grade Cows and Heifers. Cow, Wm. Milton, Andover, 1st; Ray Thurston, 1st, 2nd. 3 year old, Philbrick Bros., 1st. 3 year old, dairy, M. A. Howard, 1st. 3 year, stock, Ray Thurston, 1st. 1 year old, Ray Thurston, 1st. Calves, Wm. Milton. Calf for stock, Philbrick Bros., 1st; Ray Thurston, 1st, 2nd. Calf, Ayshire, dairy, Mrs. V. P. Blanchard, 2nd. Bull calf, Ray Thurston, 1st.

Horses.

Breed mare and foal, Wm. Holman, So. Andover, 3rd; Wm. Gregg, Pine Stock Farm, 1st, 2nd. 3 year old, H.

(Continued on page 8.)

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

By J. E. Jones.

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CHAPTER 7.

It is doubtful if there is to be found anywhere in government a better demonstration of what can be accomplished in its legitimate line of effort than is shown by the Agricultural Department of the United States. Twenty-five years ago farm life was almost plebeian, but today it is a highly honorable calling. The Agricultural Department does not stop at analyzing and telling what crops can be grown in certain localities, but it follows by figuring upon the source of income that will result. The Department has pursued a constructive policy; it has also attacked many evils which influence home life, and among these is the custom that has grown up on the farm whereby women become prematurely old because of overwork. "The overworking of farm women and their fear as to the effect of overwork on the children," is a universal complaint that has resulted from inquiries addressed to the housewives of 55,000 progressive farmers in all the counties of the United States. The humanitarian federal government is working through this department in order that the custom of "making a horse of a woman" will become unfashionable. "The difficulties of securing domestic help," says the Secretary of Agriculture, "are due seemingly to the fact that daughters of farmers no longer take positions as home-makers, and have added to the farm housekeeper's burden. Many ask the Department to prove to the men that their work is worth something in dollars and cents." The custom seems to be quite uniform that women, in order to secure their "pin money," must turn their attention to poultry, butter making, or the gardens in their care.

The standards in farm life have been raised, yet the proportion of population in the cities in comparison with the farm has more than doubled within a comparatively short time. While tens of thousands of people stood in the bread lines and waited their turns for free Christmas dinners in the big cities in December, 1914, the farmers everywhere were enjoying the fruits of the seasons. The wheat crop of 1914 was approximately 525,000,000 bushels, and the apple crop 250,000,000 bushels—the greatest crops ever harvested, with good prices.

Another subject that has received considerable attention from the government is that of health conservation. Since the states have not been any too forward in promoting the public health, some of the branches of the federal government have assumed the task, and the result is that today each of the ten executive departments of the United States is engaged directly or indirectly in the administration of one or more acts of Congress designed to safeguard health. The Department of Agriculture excels in this work, because it knows best how to diffuse information among the people of the United States; and it is a sad travesty upon the intelligence of individuals in Congress that they lend themselves to constant attacks that are made against the employment of "publicly men." As a matter of fact, one of the greatest features of the work of the Department is to carry its results into the homes of the masses.

That this work in health conservation is not entirely theoretical is shown by the fact that for the fiscal year ending in 1913, the Department of Agriculture transmitted to the Department of Justice 1,918 cases of violations of the pure food law, and of these 632 were for criminal prosecutions and 396 for seizure of goods.

The conservation of human health seems to be an almost new phase in our national life, and the government has in this work entered upon a great task. It is with profound astonishment that one must consider the import of the disclosures in the first annual report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau. "We have the estimate of the Census Bureau," says Miss Julia O. Lathrop, "that our actual loss last year was 139,000 babies under one year of age, of whom at least half would now have been living had we, as individuals and communities, applied those measures of hygiene and sanitation which are known to be available."

There is no argument which more forcibly points out the duties of government, both in the national and in

(Continued on page 7.)

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Miss Whitman spent the week end at her home in South Paris.

Mr. Byram, superintendent of schools, was out of town, Saturday and Sunday.

The Y. W. C. A. is to be led this week by Ermine Rabideau; subject, "I Will Be Square."

Two birthdays have recently been celebrated at Holden Hall, those of Lillian Pingree and Hazel Keniston.

First declamations of the term will be given Oct. 18 by the Seniors and Juniors. The Sophomores and Freshmen present theirs the following week, Oct. 23.

Mr. Mansson leads the Y. M. C. A. this week; subject, "Books and Their Reading." On account of the lecture Friday evening the meeting is to be held Wednesday night.

We look forward to Prof. Cross' lecture, Thursday evening, and hope for a large attendance. The subject of his first lecture is, "America, the Building of the Nation," the second, "The Triumph of the Nation."

Miss Hersey visited the Academy one morning last week to make arrangements for an entertainment in January. Those who attended the entertainment given under the auspices of the Grammar school last year will need no introduction to Miss Hersey. Her pleasing manner of presentation is not soon forgotten.

Y. W. C. A. CONFERENCE.

Camp Makonkey, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., June 15-22, 1915.

Last week, Wednesday, at the Y. W. C. A. meeting the delegates to the Northeastern Field Students Conference at Camp Makonkey, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., reported the conference. They regret that there was not a large attendance to hear this report.

The meeting was in charge of Hazel Arno and Ruth Elliott. After the usual preliminaries Miss Arno explained the program of the conference. Each morning at nine there were Bible classes led by recent graduates of the Y. W. C. A. Training School in New York. That for the leaders was taught by Miss Mathews, who had charge of Camp Makonkey. At ten o'clock there were Technical Councils for the girls, led by Miss Isabel Eaton of Old Orchard, Me. At eleven o'clock came the Mission Study Classes. The first two days were devoted to Foreign Missions with talks by Miss Mae Lung Ting, a Chinese student at Mt. Holyoke. Her subject was, "The Life of a Girl in China." She spoke charmingly and earnestly with very effective pauses. She told of the life of different classes of girls in China, and compared Chinese and American girls. American girls are bright, responsive and friendly; Oriental girls are thoughtful, sober and dignified, but all are likely to fuss about little things and miss the big things of life. The second day she spoke of "How Christianity Changes a Chinese Girl's Life." She told of all that America has done for the Chinese, of John Hay in 1910, of Roosevelt's returning part of the indemnity money of Wilson's prevention of interference and of the United States being the first to recognize the Chinese republic. "America is the only nation that has a national conscience." Her conclusion both days was the question, "Why you and I have such blessings and privileges?"

The last three days were devoted to Home Missions or rather Social Service and were conducted by Miss Gertrude Owen, Social Secretary of the Boston Y. W. C. A. She was the most enthusiastic of any of the speakers. A quotation will show the spirit of her talks. "Social service, as a profession, is honest, Christianlike, useful. It can be cheerful if you have faith. If you believe that you are responsible but lack of you is eternal power."

All these meetings were held out of doors when the weather permitted. The afternoons were devoted to recreation. From one to two was rest hour at the camp. There was tennis, basket ball, auto rides, walks and drives, motor boat rides, and best of all "harem baths" on the beach at night.

In the evening there was a meeting of some kind in the large room. Thursday evening we were delighted to hear again Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge whom we enjoyed so much in Portland last spring. Saturday evening we had a general review of the various branches of Y. W. C. A. work, presented by several secretaries, counselors and girls.

GRANGE NEWS

BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange held their last meeting at the appointed time. There was a goodly number present, and all the officers in their chairs, except the musician. It was voted to repair the furnace and the chimney of the hall. The literary program was as follows: Music, Grange Choir; Roll Call, Quotations, Items of Interest, Reading, Marie Brown; Question: Which helps the world the most, the critic, the kicker, or the good natured indifferent person? Opened by Herman Mason, Byron Cummings; Closing Piece, Choir. The next meeting is "Children's Night," in charge of the lady assistant steward.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Bear River Grange met Saturday evening at 8.30 P. M. As it was rainy and the roads were bad the attendance was poor. Worthy Master in chair filled vacant chairs as follows: Secretary, Mabel Bailey; Chaplain, Addie Saunders; Overseer, Maud Bailey; Lecturer, Selma Smith. Regular order of business was taken up, and the following literary program was given: Quotations, Mabel Bailey, Nellie Holt and Addie Saunders, Selma Smith; story, A. E. Bailey.

PARIS GRANGE.

Paris Grange was called to order by Worthy Master Ryerson at 2 P. M., with about 20 members present as the afternoon was rainy. A vote was taken to invite Pleasant Pond and Hebron Granges to meet with us on Oct. 10th at 10.30 A. M. Sister Kate Ellis of Fairfield is expected to be present and give a lecture on "Home Sanitation" on that day. Brother J. H. Blanchard of Auburn, State Dairy Instructor, was present and gave a lecture on "How can we increase the efficiency of our dairy herds?" A vote of thanks was extended to him for the very interesting lecture.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.

Pleasant Valley Grange gave a very enjoyable social to all who helped them during their fair. Following is the program:

Remarks, Douglass Cushing; Overture, Mr. Florette; Speaking, Gladys Bennett; Reading, Douglass Cushing; Music, Bess Kessel; Song, Mrs. Howard; Speaking, Mildred Eagle; Song, Stella Goodridge; Piano Solo, Mrs. Howard; Speaking, Elsie Bennett; Song, Mrs. Florette; Song, Irene Morrill.

After the entertainment refreshments were served in the dining hall. There were fifty-five present. After a jolly hour at the table the young people enjoyed two hours of dancing, music being furnished by Mrs. Bess Kessel and Mr. Fred Florette. All voted it a very enjoyable evening.

On Sunday morning and evening services were conducted by the Rev. Frank Lattimer Janeway of New York City. His morning talk was on the symbolic meanings of the sea; the subject of the evening was, "The Privilege of the Christian Life."

We feel that we derived great inspiration and uplift from the meetings and fully as much from contact with girls from other schools and with the leaders in association work. When all else is forgotten the spirit of Christian fellowship which pervaded the whole atmosphere will be our pleasantest and most lasting memory.

NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK.

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Addie B. Vandenberg and numbered 1633, has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,
by A. E. Herrick, Treasurer.
Bethel, Maine, Sept. 23, 1915.
9-23-15.

NOTICE

Patrons of Bethel Post Office, Commencing Monday, Oct. 11th, the Bethel Village Post Office will close at 8.30 P. M. instead of 8 P. M. as formerly. This change is made with the consent of the 1st Assistant Postmaster General.

G. L. THURSTON, P. M.
10-7-31 p.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

FURNISHED ROOMS, AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE.
C. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic St., Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

FOR SALE.

My house and stable on Mechanic street. Good place for summer home, nice shade trees and piazza. Near station. For particulars inquire of MARTHA E. BARTLETT, Bethel, Maine.

Typewriter to let by the week or month. 60c per week, \$3.00 per month. Inquire at CITIZEN OFFICE, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

A grand concert and ball will be held in the Grange Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 7. Dupill's orchestra of Berlin, consisting of 5 pieces, will furnish music. Admission 75c per couple. 9-30-2t.

FOR SALE:—Two coal stoves, both in good repair. Inquire of J. A. HALL, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
10-7-1t.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I have purchased the Laundry Business of Mr. W. G. Garoy, and took possession Monday, Oct. 4. I have engaged Mr. Garoy to work for me and will carry on the business as usual.

Your patronage is solicited and all work will be given prompt and careful attention. Clothing of all kinds cleaned and pressed.

RALPH H. YOUNG,
Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

One pair bay horses, five and seven years old, weighing 3200 lbs., known as the Guy L. Thurston team. As I have no work for them this winter wish to sell.

W. J. WHEELER,
South Paris, Me.

NOTICE.

Can anyone supply us with the issue of the Citizen dated Dec. 26, 1912.

NOTICE

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and surrounding towns that I am now ready to repair shoes and to do all other cobbler's work in the Tibbitts shop across Main Street from the N. P. Brown hardware store.

I solicit your patronage, and shall be pleased to welcome all of Mr. Randall's former customers as well as many new ones.

I shall use the best quality of repairing materials, and shall keep on hand the best line of rubber heels, also all kinds of shoe polishes, cleaners, and shoe findings.

Come in and let me prove to you that my workmanship is excellent, my prices right and repairs promptly done.

A. D. HUNTON.

NOTICE.

I am now prepared to handle horses and carts and attend to horse dentistry.

L. A. HALL,
Bethel, Maine.
10-7-1t.

Mackinaws

I have a nice line of these very useful garments, also a good line of rain coats. Good goods at lowest consistent prices.

Shoe repairing in all its branches.

ELMER H. YOUNG.

LET US SHOW THE BEAUTY, VARIETY AND VALUE OF OUR

LADIES' NEW SUITS

\$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$21.50, \$25.00

Fall and Winter Coats

Exceptional values in New Fall Coats for women, misses and children. They are splendidly tailored from fabrics which present a wide range of the newest color, weave and novelty effect, besides possessing excellent wearing properties which assure excellence of quality. And then they are so reasonably priced that everyone can afford to have a new coat.

Coats of Corduroy, Plush, Astrachan, Mixtures and Plain Colors.

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS FOR \$7.50, \$9.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00

CHILDREN'S COATS, \$2.49, \$2.99, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00

Fall and Winter Underwear

Superb display of Underwear. Your needs for warm, comfortable, easy fitting, fully finished underwear for Fall and Winter were never more extensively provided for than this season. If you want satisfactory underwear you will find it here. Suits, Pants and Union Suits in cotton, wool and silk and wool for ladies and children.

Outing Flannel Gowns

Many women have been waiting for the good news, ever since the chilly weather came on. There is comfort in flannels these chilly nights. It is a pleasure, too, to be able to purchase garments so reasonable as these we offer.

Ladies' Robes, 50c, 79c, 89c, and \$1.00
Children's Robes, 50c

Norway, **Thomas Smiley** Maine**Have Your Job Printing Done At The Citizen Office****For Picnics****Automobile Parties or in The Home**

We have on hand a considerable quantity of Genuine Vegetable Parchment, in sheets, size 7x9, which we offer for sale at 15 cents per pound.

There is no better paper made for wrapping food.

For wrapping sandwiches, pieces of bread and cake, stuffed eggs, or any of the dainty things you will put up for your auto trip or picnic, this is just the thing.

It is grease and water proof. The wetter it gets the stronger it is.

Keep a supply on hand. It is cheap and perfectly sanitary. Nothing better.

The Citizen Office**WE PRINT BUTTER PAPER**

Regulation size with name and address of maker and net weight, in accordance with Federal Law, for

\$2.50 per 1000 Sheets

By Parcel Post 15 Cents additional

We Furnish the Paper.

The Citizen Office**The Shaw Business College**

SHORTHAND BUSINESS TELEGRAPHY
NO PAYMENT IN ADVANCE
We have the policy of this institution for thirty years. We have the policy of this institution for thirty years. We have the policy of this institution for thirty years.

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Charles Lyon was in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mrs. O. C. Bryant was in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. E. C. Park was in Portland, Thursday.

Philip Wright has returned to Pushard's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Young were in Portland, Saturday.

Mrs. O. M. Mason was at Mechanic Falls one day last week.

Mrs. W. O. Straw and Miss Mae Wiley were in Portland, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sidelinger were in Lewiston, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mae Cross was the guest of friends in Gorham, N. H., last week.

Mr. Ed. Souther of New York was a guest of Mr. S. A. Parsons last week.

Dr. and Mrs. B. R. Tibbets and son, Ashby, motored to Palermo last week to visit relatives.

Mr. Ed. Souther rendered a very pleasing tenor solo at the Universalist Church, Sunday morning.

Mr. Howard Coburn has returned home from Leeds, where he has been working in the corn factory.

Mr. Irving Clark went to Rockport, Mass., Tuesday, to visit his sister, Mrs. William Eldridge, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hall have returned home from North Anson, where they have been visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hall and Dr. and Mrs. Coffin and Mr. Coombs of Mechanic Falls were in town, Sunday.

Miss Nellie Whitmore was showing some ripe field strawberries, Saturday, that she picked while walking, Friday.

Mr. Albert Whitman, who has been ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. Levi Bartlett, returned to his home last Wednesday.

Mrs. Sidney Howe, who has been spending the past week with her mother, Mrs. Mitchell, returned to The Glen, Monday.

Miss Mae Bennett, Miss Ruth Duck and Mr. Leslie Bennett of Paris were guests of Miss L. M. Stearns one day last week.

Mrs. H. S. Pushard and son, King, went to Mechanic Falls, Sunday, to spend a few days with Mrs. Pushard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwinall.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken of Island Falls, Me., was in town last Thursday evening, renewing old acquaintances and looking over the political field.

Dr. R. H. Tibbets, President of the Oxford County Medical Society, was in Rumford last week to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Donahue and two daughters, Mrs. Derquist of Berlin, and Mrs. Mae Woolrow of Stoughton, Mass., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bartlett visited their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Green, at Livermore Falls last week. Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Rice came from Headfield and met them there.

Rally Day was observed by the Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist Church, Sunday evening. There was an unusually large attendance of young people. The meeting was in charge of Miss Ernestine Philbrook as leader, and the service was most interesting and profitable.

The funeral services of J. Frank Ballard were held last Friday afternoon at the Congregational Chapel, under the auspices of the Masons. Rev. W. C. Curtis officiated. Interment was in the Masonic lot at Woodland Cemetery.

The Contest Social of the Universalist Sunday School which was given at the Universalist Church, Saturday evening, was unusually interesting and enjoyable. There was a large attendance. The committee in charge of the social included Roger Sloan, Muriel S. Park, Ruth Lunt, Mary Gorman. Refreshments were in charge of Mrs. J. S. Burbank assisted by Mrs. H. M. Farwell, Dorothy Hutchins and Harris Hamlin. On the serving committee were Ruby Ashby, Alice Guntler, Harry Young and Vivian Hutchins. Miss Ernestine Philbrook had the music in charge. The program consisted of a good variety of games several of which were new. At intermission delicious refreshments were served including coffee, chocolate, sandwiches, fancy cookies and all kinds of cake. The committee kept things moving and there was no lack of interest at any time. A large number of the younger members of the Sunday school were present and the evening was made enjoyable for them by Miss Marion Frank who gave special attention to them and their games. Everyone present pronounced it a great success.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. W. O. Straw, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

The engagement of Miss Mona Lee Martyn and Mr. Harold Clifton Perkins has been announced.

Mrs. B. W. Kimball spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. John Howe, at East Bethel last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coburn and daughter, Florence, were week end guests of relatives in Rumford.

The Alumni Social Club held a very pleasant meeting at the home of Mrs. J. G. Gehring last Thursday evening.

Mr. N. E. Richardson, who has been spending several weeks in Aberdeen, Maryland, returned home last Friday.

Mr. Jasper Gates and family have moved into the house on Main street recently vacated by Mr. E. F. Callahan.

At the State W. C. T. U. Convention, Mrs. Nellie Curtis was chosen as delegate to the National Convention which meets in Seattle, Washington, Oct. 9, 14, and Mrs. O. M. Mason alternate.

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THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

SCHOOL LUNCHEONS.

Lillian Randall, Instructor in Home Economics, Farmers' Week Course, Orono, Maine.

During the period of school life there is great activity as well as constant development and growth of the body all of which has to be provided for in considering the food. If care is not taken at this time the foundation is laid for future weakness and disease.

The food must be abundant and well cooked and all the food principles should be supplied. Monotony should be avoided.

The school luncheon takes the place of the noon meal at home and should be substantial and attractive. Many lunches that are now discarded would be eaten if they were attractively arranged.

Of all the containers for carrying lunch the paper bag is probably the poorest and the thermos lunch box the best.

The paper lunch box is made of boxes are hard to keep in a sanitary condition. A tin can is one of the best carriers as it keeps the food clean and prevents drying. If used it should be scalded each day.

The thermos lunch box has compartments which are very convenient and a thermos bottle for carrying hot cocoa, milk, or soup. The first cost is high but with good care it will last indefinitely. This, of course, should be aired and scalded after using.

Sandwiches form a part of every lunch and fortunately there are numerous kinds that may be made. Two kinds may be made each day; one of meat or eggs or fish, and the other of some sweet.

Meat is rather more acceptable if finely minced and mixed with salad dressing than if sliced. Fish may be baked and mixed with milk, lemon juice, pimento, or salad dressing. Cheese may be mixed with olives or nuts.

Green peas, greens, or baked beans may be mashed and seasoned, and prunes, figs, raisins, and dates may be chopped and spread alone or with nuts.

The bread for sandwiches can be varied by the use of nut bread, graham, or oatmeal. The home-made bread is best; it should be cut thinly and spread with creamed butter.

Custards, stewed fruit, junket, rice pudding, jelly, etc., may be carried in a small glass jar.

Cookies are more easily carried than cakes and there are many varieties that may be made so that the child will not tire of them.

A little surprise in the form of two or three pieces of candy or an unusual fruit adds to the interest.

The child should have a fresh paper napkin each day and every article

Latest Fall Neckwear....

New String Ties, Crepe de Chine Ties and Windsor Ties IN ALL SHADES.

The New Puritan Collar and Cuff Sets and the New Puritan Collar.

We shall be pleased to show you the new Fall line of KABO Corsets and Brassieres and also the LA RESISTA Corsets, the one with the flexo form steel.

EDWARD P. LYON

Cole Block,

Bethel, Maine

should be wrapped in waxed paper so that there may be as little mixture of odors and flavors as possible.

The children should be taught to eat slowly and not allowed to exercise vigorously directly after eating.

SOME DON'TS FOR THE AMATEUR NURSE.

Not All Can Be Trained to Care for Sick, But All Can Avoid Blunders.

Don't sit on the patient's bed or lean against the foot of it. It probably does not like to be shaken.

Don't ask your patient every half-hour how he feels. Give him time.

Don't ask your patient what he wants to eat. Bring him something he is allowed to have, served as delicately and invitingly as possible. Have hot things hot and cold things cold. Lukewarmness is never relished.

Don't talk all the time. The patient, perhaps, wants to be quiet.

Don't tell your patient how tired you are.

Don't forget to have the room well ventilated, but don't let any draught blow on the patient. A screen is very useful.

Don't let the light shine directly in the patient's eyes, either day or night. Don't dust with a feather duster. There are doubtless plenty of germs about.

Don't think you know better than the doctor, but follow his directions implicitly. If you don't understand ask him and he will be glad to explain. Don't go around with a long face. If you can't be cheerful, get out.

Rules for Giving Medicine.

A few good rules to be remembered in giving medicines are:

Always give exactly what the doctor orders; neither more or less. Always give medicine on time.

Medicines intended to be taken before meals should be given 20 minutes before meal time, those to be taken after eating, 20 minutes after the meal is finished.

Never give medicine without reading the label twice. When pouring medicine always hold label side up and avoid defacing.

Do not use spoons for measuring, for they are never accurate. Small graduated glasses, which are better, can be bought at any drug store for about 10 cents.

Always shake bottle before using. Medicines containing iron should be taken through a glass tube or straw, as they discolor the teeth.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Sweet milk will remove ink stains.

A handful of salt in a pan of starch will prevent the latter sticking to the iron; salt also keeps cotton garments from catching fire readily.

When boiling a piece of tough meat or an old fowl, add a little vinegar, a tablespoonful, to the water. It will help make the meat tender and the taste cannot be detected.

To make a cake turn out easily from the pan, place it on a towel wrung from cold water, bringing the cloth up around the sides of the pan, and allow it to remain a few minutes.

How many have tried sand paper for cleaning cooking utensils or granite ware? Just cut the sandpaper into small squares and keep them in a convenient place. You'll find it a good friend!

If you have maiting that is solid and worn, instead of zipping it up and throwing it away, just give it a good coat of paint. It will last as long as new maiting, and can be washed as easily as a floor of hardwood.

Put sheets through the wringer crosswise that is, by the selvedge, instead of the hem. They will iron more easily, and are less likely to break. Hang them on the line by the hems instead of having the middle come along the line.

To Clean Linoleum.

To make linoleum look like new, just

try mopping it with skimmed milk instead of water; separator milk is fine for the purpose.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mrs. Ruth Young, affectionately called by everyone, "Aunt Ruth," passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tena Woodsum, Friday noon.

Although she had been quite sick for several months her death came unexpectedly. Mrs. Young was always ready to assist anyone in trouble and always had a smile for everyone. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at the church.

Rev. T. C. Chapman of Bethel officiated. The many beautiful flowers showed the esteem in which she was held. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Coffin, of Mechanic Falls, two daughters, Mrs. C. E. Stowell and Mrs. Tena Woodsum, and two grandchildren, A. R. Stowell and Mrs. Lincoln Hodgkins, of New York.

Mrs. Young was a teacher in the Sunday school for over thirty years. She was laid to rest beside her husband.

Gulfon Swift of Massachusetts is visiting his mother, Mrs. Ann Libby.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lester Penley and Mrs. Billon of West Paris and Mr. and Mrs. Mel Cole of Portland were in town Sunday, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ruth Young.

Mrs. E. L. Tebbets of Auburn, visited with her son, C. B. Tebbets, this week end.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. E. Beaulieu left Friday for Quebec for a visit with relatives.

Agnes Campbell finished work Thursday as bookkeeper in Tebbets' office and returned to her home at Mechanic Falls.

RUMFORD POINT.

Friday Mrs. Hayes took Dr. H. F. Abbott and wife by auto to Kent's Hill.

C. B. Hall of East Dixfield was in town Friday, buying stock.

D. A. Merrill is building a new ell to his house.

Ellery Merrill is shingling Joel Hutchins' house.

Edwin Rawson is boarding at Dr. Abbott's.

Mrs. Hannah Andrews died Oct. 3 at the age of 89 years.

W. H. Barker and wife have been visiting in Andover the past week.

George Curtis is working for Charles Martin at East Bethel.

OXFORD.

Walter Holden and C. T. Wardwell are in Washington, D. C., attending the National Encampment.

Isabelle Atkins is the guest of her cousin, Hazel Marshall.

Mrs. M. I. Corning, Sarah Wellington, Gardiner Spring, and Nellie Lynch, returned to Hartford, Conn., Thursday.

Mrs. and Mrs. H. S. Denning have gone to Portsmouth, N. H., where they will remain for the winter.

James Walker has been in town this week.

Mrs. Verna Burns of Portsmouth, N. H., was in town, Thursday.

Mrs. Anna Edwards is visiting her son, Ralph Edwards, in Dixfield.

Mrs. P. A. Dolans started Friday for Brockton, Mass., where she will visit with friends and relatives.

Mrs. and Mrs. P. W. Lord spent Sunday with friends in Lisbon. Mr. Lord returned Monday.

Mrs. Nellie Andrews of Augusta is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hayes.

Hayes.

TAKE CARE OF THAT ITCHING.

ING! AN ITCHING BORDERES ON ECZEMA.

Do you regard that itching as a serious thing? It is! Unless you begin to fight it with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, the disease is likely to cling on for months and years. Scores of grateful users say: "Why did we waste those months and years in agony when so tested a remedy was on the market." This ointment is no experiment; it is absolutely healing in its power. Do not allow it to become serious. Buy a box to-day to fight the beginnings of eczema. See a box. Adv.

CANTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Partridge of Canton have been entertaining Mrs. Whitman and Miss Gladys Buck of Norway.

Miss Lila M. Gilbert of Lewiston has been a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carson attended the fair at Farmington.

Miss Edna Foss of Campbell, Mass., is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Adeline Shackley, and niece, Mrs. John N. Foye.

Charles Buck has been drawn as grand juror, and A. E. Johnson traversa juror to attend the October term of court at South Paris.

Miss Pauline House spent the week end with her parents, Richard G. House and wife, of North Turner.

Mrs. E. K. Hollis, Marguerite Hollis and Miss Maud Ellis have been visiting in Auburn.

Allen V. Day, the seven months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Day of Woodland passed away last week of spinal meningitis at the home of L. B. Smith of Canton. Mrs. Day was visiting her mother, Mrs. Ashworth, who is keeping house for Mr. Smith. Mr. Day arrived Saturday and prayers by Rev. E. W. Swift at the house at 10 A. M.

The interment was at Pine Woods Cemetery, Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Richardson and son, Frank, Mrs. Mary P. Richardson and Mrs. M. N. Richardson enjoyed a motor trip to Wilton, Farmington, New Sharon and Mount Vernon, Friday.

R. E. McCollister and daughter, Irma, were recent guests of his sister, Mrs. Elva Haines, of Mexico.

Mrs. Vinton Bridge of Portland has been spending a week with her mother, Mrs. W. E. Hutchinson and family.

Mrs. Mary P. Richardson has received the sad news of the death of her brother, Daniel O. Neal, of Old Orchard.

Canning operations at the corn factory closed last week with a fairly good pack of corn, considering the bad season for all crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Stillings of Auburn were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Gilman.

G. D. Gammon is falling rapidly in health.

Mrs. Chas. Buck has been quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hardy attended the fair at Farmington, where Mrs. Hardy was one of the judges at the baby show.

Mrs. Guy F. Boothby is recovering nicely from her recent surgical operation.

Miss Lila Gilbert has been a guest of Mrs. Clarence Alley and family of Hartford.

C. L. Hutchinson has gone away on a business trip of several weeks and Mrs. Hutchinson will board with Mrs. B. C. Ludden until she recuperates from her recent severe illness.

Miss Nellie Jenkins, who has been a guest of friends in Canton and Andover, has accepted a position as nurse to an invalid lady in New Hampshire.

Miss Jenkins recently graduated from the Waverly sanatorium in Massachusetts.

Dr. R. W. Bicknell attended the meeting of the Oxford County Medical Association at Rumford.

Frank H. Woodward went to Boston, Monday, for a few days.

Miss Alice Sawyer, who has been at work for Mrs. W. B. Gilbert the past summer, returned to her home at Highland Falls, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Partridge are entertaining his mother from Norway.

Several from Canton went to Lewiston, Tuesday, to attend "The Birth of a Nation," at the Empire Theatre.

"A perfect day," was the verdict of all who attended the outing of the Universalist Circle at Pinewood camp, Thursday, with Mrs. O. M. Richardson as hostess.

Not only did the weather man send the most beautiful day of the season—warm, clear and bright, but the meeting was one long to be remembered as one of the most pleasant and entertaining in its history.

Over forty people gathered in the early part of the day and the spacious verandas were well filled, while many enjoyed the large open fire in the living room.

Added to the pleasure of the meeting was the presence of the pastor, Rev. W. A. Kelley, wife and little son of Livermore Falls. Most appetizing was the picnic dinner which was enjoyed in the large dining room, everything to tempt the inner man being at hand.

After dinner the company enjoyed looking around the grounds and visiting the different cabins. Soon the meeting was called to order and a business session was held.

It was voted to hold the next meeting with Mrs. W. K. DeCoster, Thursday.

Ten visitors were present. After the meeting a fine entertainment given by the following talent was enjoyed: Violin solos by Mrs. Minnie Ingersoll, Flutes with Miss Marguerite Hollis piano accompanist, were heartily received.

Miss Dorothy Hayes of Boston, a talented exponent, gave a short play entitled, "Happiness," and for a recall, "The Ladies' Wednesday Club," both of which were received with enthusiasm.

Miss Hayes is a student at the T. J. Powers School of Oratory

BLUE STORES

Our "extras" include—

extra smart style, extra good fit, extra fine all-wool materials—but no extra cost. All these "extras" are backed by our years of experience as clothiers with a reputation to sustain and a determination to do so. That is why we settled upon

KIRSCHBAUM

CLOTHES

at \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22

as the safe, sure way to offer to our trade the ideal garments in every feature that makes value in good clothes.

It's a sort of habit with us to have the best for the money.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

of Boston and is a young lady of charming personality and ability. A successful career is predicted for her. She is a daughter of the late Mrs. Edith Edwards Hayes of Boston, who was a frequent visitor in Canton, where she taught school at one time. Miss Hayes is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Evelyn Dunn, of Canton, and Mrs. Albert Foster of the Point. Piano solos by Miss Hollis and violin solos by Mrs. Hayes closed the program and the guests reluctantly departed for their homes, carrying with them pleasant memories of an ideal day.

Mrs. John P. Swasey and daughter, Miss Minnie Swasey, are planning to start the middle of October for California for a visit with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Jessie Merritt of Jay and Miss Nettie Fuller of Livermore Falls were recent guests of their nephew, Guy F. Boothby and family.

\$2525 FOR THE BOYS OF MAINE.

The Greatest Prizes Ever Offered in the State.

Through the efforts of the State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs and the Agent in Charge of Farm Demonstrations in Cumberland County a plan for Boys' Sweet Corn Clubs was presented to the Maine Cannery Association. On September 8th this plan was accepted by the Association and \$2525 for prizes in 1916 was made available to the boys in the state growing sweet corn for their canneries.

This work is being conducted by the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, at Orono.

ELIGIBILITY.

Any boy between the ages of ten and eighteen years, living in the vicinity of any of the canneries and agreeing to grow one-quarter acre of sweet corn, according to directions is eligible to membership in the clubs to be formed. Directions for culture of the crop furnished by the State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs must be followed and an accurate record of costs and receipts must be kept on blanks furnished.

PRIZES.

The money for the prizes has already been placed in the hands of the State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs and will be awarded on the following basis of points:

Profit, 30
Yield, 30
Essay, 20
Exhibit, 20

Total, 100

The sweet corn growing sections of the state will be divided into eleven groups. The announcement of this grouping will be made later.

Two hundred dollars will be awarded in each group as follows:

First Prize, \$15.00
Second Prize, \$10.00
Third Prize, \$12.00
Fourth Prize, \$10.00
Fifth Prize, \$9.00
Sixth Prize, \$8.00
Seventh Prize, \$7.00
Eighth Prize, \$6.00
Ninth Prize, \$5.00
Tenth Prize, \$4.00
Thirty-five Prizes, \$2.00
One, \$2.00
Four, \$1.00

Total, \$300.00

Three hundred and twenty-five dollars will be awarded in the State Contest in 1916 in the form of scholarships to the College of Agriculture, University of Maine. This amount will be divided as follows:

First Prize, \$100 Scholarship
Second Prize, \$75 Scholarship
Third Prize, \$50 Scholarship
Fourth Prize, \$25 Scholarship
Fifth Prize, \$20 Scholarship

These scholarships are to be held in trust by the University of Maine. In the event that the winner of any scholarship should go to some other institution or should fail to use this scholarship before his twenty-first birthday the money will revert to the donors.

Watch the press for announcement of further plans or write directly to State Leader of Boys' Agricultural Clubs, Orono, Maine.

THE MIRAGE.

In the Red River valley of Minnesota may be seen some of the magical effects of the mirage that forms so striking a feature of an arid or semi-arid region. Warren Upham describes it as follows:

"The mirage, typical of plains, country or the ocean, may be seen in the Red River valley almost any sunny day in spring, summer, or autumn. This queer phenomenon makes the high land at the sides of the valley and the tops of the distant trees and houses appear to be raised a little above the horizon, with a narrow strip of sky between. The more complex and astonishing effect of mirage may be seen from the highland on either side of the lakebed floor. There, in looking across the valley from one and one-half to two hours after sunrise on a hot morning following a cool night, the groves and houses, villages, and grain elevators loom up to two or three times their true height and places ordinarily hidden by the curvature of the earth are brought into view. Oftentimes, too, these objects are seen double, being repeated in an inverted image close above their real positions and separated from it by a foglike belt. In its most perfect development the mirage shows the upper and top-heavy portion of the view quite as distinctly as the lower and true portion."

These appearances are due to refraction and reflection from layers of air of different density, such as are often formed above a wide expanse of level country in warm weather. (Northern Pacific Guidebook, U. S. Geological Survey.)

NORTH WATERFORD.

Quite a frost the morning of Oct. 1. The corn for the Waterford shops was about in and a fair crop reported.

At the W. H. C. meeting on Thursday Mrs. Herbert Lord became a member.

Everybody is getting ready for the World's Fair, October 8 and 9.

The carpenters are about through with the work on the hotel.

Mrs. Irving Green who has been at the Hebron Sanatorium the past six months, returned home, Sunday, but was not as well, and returned to Hebron, Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas Gay, who has been having a sick spell, is out again.

Sumner Grover, who has been at No. Fryeburg, husking corn, has returned home. His brother, Bannister, accompanied him.

Mrs. Tersey Saunders' sister is visiting her.

NEWRY.

D. C. Smith swapped horses last week with Newman Eaman of Rumford Falls.

A. B. Tuell of West Paris is visiting his daughter, Mrs. F. I. French.

P. F. Flint is at the lake, guiding a party of "sports."

C. D. Bean of Sunday River is helping put in the wall for the new fence at the cemetery.

Mrs. Meri Holt of Hanover called at A. H. Powers' last Friday afternoon.

IN STERLING LIVES A GIRL

Who Suffered As Many Girls Do—Tells How She Found Relief.

Sterling, Conn.—"I am a girl of 22 years and I used to faint away every

month and was very weak. I was also bothered a lot with female weakness. I read your little book 'Wisdom for Women' and I saw how others had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and decided to try it, and it has made me feel

like a new girl and I am now relieved of all these troubles. I hope all young girls will get relief as I have. I never felt better in my life."—Mrs. JOHN T. TRACY, Box 115, Sterling, Conn.

Massena, N. Y.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I highly recommend it. If anyone wants to write to me I will gladly tell her about my case. I was certainly in a bad condition as my blood was all turning to water. I had pimples on my face and a bad color, and for five years I had been troubled with suppression. The doctors called it 'Anemia and Exhaustion,' and said I was all run down, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me out all right."—Miss LAVINA MYERS, Box 14, Massena, N. Y.

Young Girls, Heed This Advice.

Girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should immediately seek restoration to health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915.

THE SMITH-LEVER ACT.

Progress of Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics During the First Year.

A year has passed since the cooperative agricultural extension act of May 8, 1914, commonly known as the Smith-Lever Extension Act, went into effect. In that period much has been accomplished in creating or perfecting the administrative machinery for carrying on the extension work in agriculture and home economics in the department and the several States. The general lines along which these extensive enterprises will be conducted have already been quite well determined.

All the States have assented to the provisions of the act either through their governors or their legislatures and the action of the governors has been ratified by all the legislatures which have been in regular session during the year. A single agricultural college in each State has been designated as the beneficiary of this act, thus providing for a unified administration of the act within the State. In several States where the college designated is not coeducational, a cooperative arrangement for the work in home economics has been made with the State college for women, and similarly in a few States having separate land-grant colleges for negroes a cooperative arrangement has been made for extension work among people of that race.

Extension Service in Every State.

In all the States the colleges having charge of the work under the Smith-Lever Act have created extension divisions or services and have brought under these divisions all their extension work in agriculture and home economics whether carried on with Smith-Lever or other funds. In some States these divisions are not yet as clearly defined as is desirable, and in some cases old State laws or general administrative regulations of the institutions adopted years ago have thus far continued a confusing union of the extension organization with that of the experiment station. In thirty-two States a separate officer is in charge of the extension work usually under the title of director, in thirteen States the extension director is also director of the experiment station or dean of the college of agriculture, and in three States there is still an acting director. In almost every State the extension work has already become such a large and varied enterprise that a separate officer in active charge of its operations and devoting his entire time to this work is essential to its highest efficiency.

In 20 States the farmers' institutes are still carried on by the State Department of Agriculture, though in a number of States there is a movement for their transfer to the agricultural colleges and this has taken place in South Dakota. In practically all the States where the institutes have a separate organization there is some kind of a cooperation with the agricultural college in this work. Where the institutes are under the direction of the college they are undergoing more or less reorganization with a view to making them more definitely demonstrational and educational.

States Relations Service.

The plans for the unifying of the management of the agricultural extension enterprises within the States were met by the Secretary of Agriculture, in the first place, by the creation of a States Relations Committee, for the general supervision of all the extension enterprises of the department bureau and of the cooperative arrangements with the State institutions involving the use of Smith-Lever or department funds for demonstration or other forms of extension work. This committee has now been succeeded by a permanent States Relations Service, created by Congress in accordance with the Secretary's recommendations, which, beginning with July 1, 1915, will have among its functions the duties previously performed by the States Relations Committee.

All the State agricultural colleges receiving the benefits of the Smith-Lever Act have entered into cooperative relations with the department, and in 46 States these institutions and the department are conducting all their extension work in agriculture and home economics under the terms of a general "Memorandum of Understanding," which is used as the basis for a great variety of cooperative project agreements.

County Agents in 1,000 Counties.

There has been remarkable unanimity

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a running ear or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. It is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by local applications. Send for circulars, free.

J. J. CLEMENT, & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists.

Take Heart Family Pills for constipation.

ly in the acceptance by the States of

ones of the fundamental features of the extension enterprises which was developed by the department with funds wholly under its control prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. The experience of the past 12 years has fully demonstrated the value of the county agricultural agent as a means of bringing to our agricultural people on their farms and in their homes the results of practical experience and scientific research in agriculture and home economics and securing the practical application of these results through demonstrations and otherwise. There is therefore general agreement that nothing is more important in the development of extension features under the new conditions arising from the Smith-Lever Act than the establishment in each county of permanent headquarters for extension work, in charge of a competent county agent, who shall act as the joint representative of the local community, the State through its agricultural college, and the Nation through its Department of Agriculture. It is believed that in this way the need of the agricultural people in their several communities can be best determined, and whatever help the State and the Nation can give them in their agricultural and home problems can be most speedily and effectively brought to them. A large share of the department extension funds, much money derived from State, county, and local sources, and a considerable portion of the Smith-Lever fund have therefore been devoted to the maintenance and extension of the county agent system. There are now over 1,000 counties in the 48 States which have county agents.

On the whole these agents have been very successful in winning the support and confidence of the farming people, and the tangible results of their work are very encouraging. The personality of the agent is, of course, a very large factor in determining the measure of his success. His understanding of the real problems of the region in which he is working, his sympathy with rural people, and his ability to meet them on their own ground and actually to convey to them important practical instruction and information in a convincing way are among the essentials. When to these qualifications are added studious inclinations and habits, the possession of accurate and up-to-date knowledge of the practice and science of agriculture and business ability of high order, we have a very able and useful man whose services will mean much to the agricultural and social advancement of his county.

Special Training for County Agents.

Considering the limited number of agricultural college graduates and the numerous avenues for congenial work which are opening up to them it is not surprising that up to the present time it has not been practicable to obtain a sufficient number of such graduates with the practical experience and other qualifications required for the position of county agent. There will be a steady demand for men of thorough training, combined with satisfactory practical experience, to fill these positions. The colleges have therefore a special duty to train the future extension workers and it is encouraging to note that they are beginning to feel their responsibility in this direction.

Organization Among Farmers.

Inasmuch as it is impracticable for the county agent to deal altogether with individual farmers, the problem of the organization of groups of farm people through whom they may work is assuming great importance. Two general types of such organizations are now being utilized. County organizations, often called farm bureaus, are being formed which are expected to take the initiative in securing county or local financial support for the county agent, take part in the selection and appointment of the agent, and stand behind him in his efforts to advance the agricultural interests of the county. Many of these organizations include business and professional men, as well as farmers, and their complex organization has given rise to special problems. It is, however, now very apparent that while the cordial sympathy and support of all classes of our people in the movement for the improvement of agricultural conditions is very much to be desired, the farming people themselves should control and in the end determine the character and work of the organizations on which the extension system must depend for its local support.

Another type of local organization being tested in various places is the small community club. Where a considerable number of these clubs exist

in a county they are often confederated to form some kind of a county organization. The exact relations of organizations of either type to the extension system, the breadth and variety of their functions relating to extension work or other enterprises, and the most effective forms for their organization are as yet largely undetermined, and they must still be considered as in the experimental stage.

Work for Boys and Girls.

Another important line of extension work which has been developed in a large way by the department and the agricultural colleges prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act and which has been carried over into their new extension organizations in the boys' and girls' club work. In the Southern States this enterprise is organically associated with the county agent work, but in the other States has a more separate organization. Through the club work the extension agencies are brought into close touch with the State and local officers and teachers, who largely cooperate in the formation and management of the clubs. This has raised many interesting questions regarding the relations which the club work might or should sustain with the regular school instruction in agriculture and home economics. For example, is it practicable and desirable to consider the club work as in the nature of a home project for the pupils and to give school credit for this work? Undoubtedly such questions will require much consideration by the extension officers in the future.

For many years the agricultural colleges have done a large amount of extension work through the members of their faculties and experiment station staffs. At first this was purely incidental to their regular duties, but as the demand for extension work has grown a somewhat definite and, in many cases, a large share of the time of specialists in various branches of agriculture and home economics has been devoted to this work. More recently in some institutions certain officers have been set apart wholly for this service. With the coming of larger funds for extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, much attention is being given to the enlarging and strengthening of the force of extension specialists in practically all the States.

These officers are expected to supplement the work of the county agents by giving them advice and assistance in connection with special problems which arise in the counties, to carry on short practical courses of instruction, often called movable schools, in various parts of the State, to conduct demonstrations along special lines, to prepare extension publications, to address meetings of farmers, to answer the inquiries of county agents or farmers on a great variety of subjects, etc. In general, they are to gather up the available knowledge in their several specialties, and especially the knowledge obtained by the State experiment stations which bears directly on the farmers' problems within the State, to put this knowledge in effective form for delivery to the farming people, and to carry it to them directly or through the county agents by word of mouth, demonstrations, or publications.

Status of Extension Specialists.

The organization of such a force on a large scale is giving the administrative officers of the colleges much trouble and perplexity. The determination of the status of the extension specialists as members of the college faculties and their relations to the teaching force and the station staffs is by no means an easy or simple matter. The question as to how far the extension specialists should devote all their time to extension work or should combine such work with teaching or research is a very complicated one. Obviously there is great danger that persons employed on the extension staff will waste much time and energy in travelling about on indefinite errands, will do too much offhand talking or writing, will be content to be superficial students of their subjects, will not give sufficient attention to the planning and conducting of worthwhile demonstrations, will make their teaching too theoretical or sensational, etc.

The standardization of the work of extension specialists has hardly begun. The colleges are practically compelled to increase their numbers rapidly by the appointment of the best available personnel. They must not, however, neglect to establish some reasonable system for scrutinizing the work of these officers with a view to determining its real value as measured by its practical results. It is believed that such specialists should be called upon from time to time to outline their work clearly and definitely in project statements to be reviewed and approved by the extension director. They should be encouraged to restrict their principal endeavors in any one year to a few well-chosen and strictly limited subjects and should be made to feel that their success will be measured largely by their ability to secure definite results along these lines. Many of the projects for specialists thus far submitted to the department under the Smith-Lever Act are far too general and do not reveal any thorough study of what

is actually needed or feasible. This is undoubtedly due in part to the rush of work imposed on the extension officers during the past year, and it will be expected that there will be definite improvement along this line in the near future.

The difficulties of the colleges in the proper development of their extension staffs and enterprises are greatly enhanced by the extravagant expectations regarding the immediate effect of this work on our agricultural advancement entertained by the public, partly as a result of enthusiastic propaganda conducted by various agencies. Agricultural advancement over large areas and among farming people of very diverse elements is necessarily a slow process. Superficial results, often very beneficial as far as they go, can be obtained, it may be, in a comparatively short time. Propaganda wisely planned may be useful but they will fail of permanent success unless they are followed up by patient and continuous education.

Practical Education.

The Smith-Lever Act has provided the means for a permanent system of popular practical education in agriculture and home economics, so organized as to preserve the autonomy of our State agricultural institutions, to encourage and develop local initiative and self-help, and at the same time to bring to the support of the State institutions and local organizations the National Department of Agriculture with its broad outlook on our agricultural problems and its force of scientists and experts who have specialized in various lines or have had wide opportunities for study and observation in certain directions. The most encouraging thing about the extension development in the United States during the past year has been the formation on a grand scale of a cooperative system involving National, State, and local organizations and the general good will and cordiality which has marked the relations of these agencies in the inauguration of this system. A few of the major features of this vast enterprise and some of the outstanding administrative problems with which it will have to deal have been briefly touched upon in this article. It is obviously impracticable in so short a space to give an adequate idea of the immense range and great intricacy of a work which will ultimately touch every phase of the industrial, home, and community life of our agricultural people.—Experiment Station Record, August, 1915, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

COST OF STATE ROADS.

The cost of a road is dependent upon not only the type of construction but the amount and character of grading to be done, the width and thickness of surfacing, the character and amount of drainage required, and other factors of equal variability. Based upon general averages, it has been ascertained by highway specialists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., that under average conditions macadam roads can be built in Southern States at from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per mile, and sand-clay and topsoil roads at from \$800 to \$1,500 per mile. In New England and the other Eastern States macadam roads are reported at from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$3,200 to \$5,000, and bituminous macadam from \$8,000 to \$13,000, according to the character of construction, whether surface-treated, penetration, or mixing method. The bituminous type is quite general in the Eastern States. As indicating costs in other sections of country, the State highway commissioner of Michigan reported in 1913 the average cost for macadam roads to be \$4,300 per mile, clay-gravel roads \$1,500 per mile, and concrete roads about \$10,000 per mile. The average cost of State highways constructed in Ohio in 1913 was \$8,383. According to types, in 1912 the brick-paved highways averaged \$14,650 per mile and the macadam highways \$5,950. In California the first 356 miles of the State system of highways cost an average of \$9,143 per mile and consisted principally of thin concrete with a thin coat of bitumen. The maximum and minimum figures given are not absolute, but are intended to present the usual range of costs. The rates given include grading, drainage, surfacing, and engineering costs.

MAISON.

Mrs. Lucy Cushing is on the sick list.

Many from town attended the Grange Fair at West Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cox from West Sumner spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Burnham.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Burnham are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter, Bertha Belle.

Mr. James Westleigh went to Andover Fair with his horses.

Mrs. D. A. Gilnes and Mrs. G. L. Grover and children visited at L. L. Burnham's, Friday.

Miss Marion Bean has returned to work at Baker's Throat.

Mr. E. A. Grover and Mr. L. L. Burnham went to Bethel, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason visited Mrs. Mason's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Westleigh, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grover attended church at Bethel, Sunday.

BRYANT'S POND.

Some repairs are being made at the spoil factory this week and it will start up again Monday.

The Fernald, Keene & True Co. have a crew labelling at their corn shop and shipments of the crop will soon be made.

Percy J. Bowker of Wakefield, Mass., is making a two weeks' visit with his father and sister in this village.

The Trumbull Players will be at the opera house three nights the present week, commencing Thursday. They were here last season and those who attended their plays were well satisfied. They come here from Rumford Falls.

Lester D. Bryant, Russell Adams and Aubrey Cummings are in Boston this week and will be present at the opening games in the World's Series.

Charles G. Hill has returned from the hospital, and is much improved in health. He is stopping for the present at the Mander house.

Leauel Dunham, who was for some years a resident of our village, died at the home of his son in Greenwood on the afternoon of Oct. 4. He was the oldest man in the town and had held the Boston Post since July 1913. He was born in Hartford, Me., in 1836. He married Mrs. Lydia A. Cummings of Greenwood who survives him. Two of their children also survive, Ellen L., who resides on the homestead, and Mrs. Carrie E. Swan. His funeral was held at the home, Oct. 6, attended by Rev. E. H. Stover of Woodstock.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

Occasionally the preacher's aim is inaccurate, and his sermon hits you.

WEST BETHEL.

Robert, Gilbert, who has been in a hospital in Portland for an operation, returned to his home here, Saturday.

Mrs. Margery Mason was in Mason, Sunday, to see her sister, Rachel Westleigh, who is very ill.

John Carlson has left running the ferryboat, and Guy Bemis is in charge of it now.

W. J. Douglass, Mrs. Emma Bartlett, Mr. Wiley, Miss Mabel Scribner, Mrs. Maud O'Reilly enjoyed an auto ride to Rumford Falls, Sunday.

The Union Church was occupied Sunday by a minister from Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Haskell from East Waterford were in this place, Friday, looking after their house, occupied by Jack Dwinalls.

Amos Scribner from Gorham, N. H., spent the week end with his brother, Eben, and other relatives.

Mrs. Helen Tyler, who has been staying with her daughter, Mrs. Bion Brown, at Bethel village, returned to her home here, Saturday.

Mrs. Fannie McKenney, who has been in Rumford hospital for an operation, returned to her home, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Uhlman were in Newry, Saturday, looking for work.

John Bennett has moved his family to his place in Albany.

Mrs. Mary Lowell, who has been making her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Barry, a visit in South Paris, returned home, Monday.

Naham Scribner has a new Ford auto. Mr. and Mrs. Scribner with others took a ride to Auburn in it.

G. D. Morrill lost a very nice cow last week by its getting on the railroad track and being struck by the cars.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN 1914.

The production of coal in the United States in 1914 was exceeded by that in only two previous years—1912 and 1913. In 1914 the total production of anthracite and bituminous coal amounted to 513,525,477 short tons, valued at \$891,490,613, according to C. E. Leisher, of the United States Geological Survey. In 1913, the year of greatest production, the total was 509,950,210 short tons. In 1914 the value of both bituminous and anthracite coal decreased slightly more than the tonnage, but the decrease in anthracite, the more valuable output, was slight. The production of anthracite in Pennsylvania decreased from 81,718,550 long tons (91,524,922 short tons), valued at \$125,181,127, in 1913, to 81,000,631 long tons (90,821,507 short tons), valued at \$125,181,127, in 1914. The total production of bituminous coal and lignite decreased from 478,435,297 short tons in 1913, valued at \$355,234,825, to 422,705,970 tons in 1914, valued at \$269,309,434. The decrease in the production of anthracite was due in part to mild weather during the winter in the area where it is used almost exclusively for a domestic fuel and in part to decreased exports to Canada. The decrease in the production of bituminous coal was generally distributed over the country, but there were seven States in which the production in 1914 was greater than in 1913. Two of these States, North Dakota and South Dakota, produce lignite only, and make relatively small output. New Mexico's increase was due to ability to supply markets ordinarily furnished by coal from Colorado, which in 1914 suffered from a serious strike. The other States that showed an increase were West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, and Oregon. The greatest decrease was in Pennsylvania, whose output fell off almost 20,000,000 tons. The most notable decrease was in Ohio, where, because of a strike, the decrease was over 17,000,000 tons, or nearly half, as compared with 1913.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS? NEGLECTED MEALS?

These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your rest and appetite with

CAROL'S CAPSULES

The safest, surest, and most effective relief for all stomach troubles. No cramps, no after effect because it contains no narcotic. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Emil Sykes, Distributor, 24-26 Murray St., N. Y.

Wanted, Wholesaler Co. BOSTON. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WANT

LIVE POULTRY

AND

FARM PRODUCTS.

Five—ten—twenty, years

from today the files of LESLIE's will be priceless. For LESLIE's is the one great national illustrated weekly newspaper of today.

Special war correspondents

and photographers by the score "cover the war" for LESLIE's—in Germany, in Austria, in France, in Russia, in Britain, in Belgium, in Turkey, in Egypt, in the Far East, on the high seas.

The LESLIE's news and pictorial

service "covers" not only the war, but the world, for the benefit of its 350,000 subscribers. At home or abroad—wherever news is happening—there the unparalleled service of this great weekly newspaper is recording it and picturing it for the people of the United States.

For sixty years LESLIE's has

brought to the American people week by week the most important news of our own and every other country, not in words alone, but also in pictures—that universal language which tells more at a glance than pages of words could describe.

No wide-awake American can

afford not to have Leslie's in his home every week. Every member of the family will profit by it. It is not too "old" for the youngest child, while every page teems with interest for every man and woman in the family.

Get the current issue at any newsstand—

10 cents.

Better subscribe by the year (\$5) and

be sure of receiving every issue promptly on Thursday.

—THE—

MAINE REGISTER

1915-16 EDITION

ISSUED AUGUST 1st

It contains more information

of value to Business and Professional Men of Maine than any other Reference Book.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY SINCE 1870

Price, \$2.00 Postpaid

Grenville M. Donham

PUBLISHER

390 Congress Street

PORTLAND, MAINE

SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

An medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and caused by feminine life it has no equal.

For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority.

Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold."

At drugists, 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

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greatest decrease was in Pennsylvania, whose output fell off almost 20,000,000 tons. The most notable decrease was in Ohio, where, because of a strike, the decrease was over 17,000,000 tons, or nearly half, as compared with 1913.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write today for a free sample.

FREE. "My Old Sister" words and a 35c bottle sent free from the Paxton Toilet Co. with your order.

"L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland,

RUMFORD

Chairman Charles T. Reed of

Democratic State Committee, accompanied by Senator Charles F. Johnson and Congressman D. J. McGillicuddy are to be in town on Friday of

week to meet the members of the Oxford town and county committees. It is expected that the meeting will be held at one o'clock at the Cheney-Opera House.

James McGovern, first baseman of the Oxford team, has fully recovered from his illness of typhoid fever and started for his home in New York Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. Gerald A. Peabody is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Murphy, of Lewiston.

On Thursday afternoon of this week from three to five o'clock at the home of Mrs. Lewis Ward on Urquhart street Mrs. Josephine Miller, a rotational missionary from Africa, will appear at an informal meeting.

Mrs. A. H. Ruggles of Ridgelyville employed as dressmaker at the store of Levin and Senter Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kenn and Mrs. E. R. Baker are soon to leave for a hunting trip through the Range region.

Mrs. Walter Rolfe of Rumford is entertaining her mother, Mrs. O'Brien, of Houghton.

Mrs. Mair of Providence, R. I., the guest of Mrs. Roscoe E. Swain Knox street.

Mr. B. J. Cornell and family are carrying one of the H. L. Elliotts of Washington street, formerly owned by Edward Charrette and family.

On Oct. 19 Mrs. Lillian Paine, grandmother of the Maine Order of Eastern Star, will come to Rumford and a school of instruction for the boys of Mr. Zircon Chapter. Mrs. Paine hold an official inspection of the Chapter in the evening.

Misses Mildred Wheat and Alice M. er have gone to Nason Institution, Springfield, to take a course in domestic science.

Charles Atwood of Franklin street the guest of relatives in Boston.

John Longley, who was for a time town clerk for Rumford, and for several years has been employed in New Haven, Conn., has accepted position as bookkeeper in Portland the office of the Portland Argus.

is having his household goods moved that city. Mrs. Longley is visiting mother, Mrs. Putnam, at South Rumford, for a few weeks.

Mr. William W. Virgin, a carpenter employed by the Cummings Const. Co., on the addition at the Oxford mill, met with a serious accident Thursday last, which caused his death. While he was putting in the forms the second floor he slipped and fractured, and he sustained internal injuries. He died on Friday evening. The funeral was held from his residence on Main avenue, Monday afternoon, the Odd Fellows attending a body.

The base ball fans of Rumford made arrangements for a private view to be put into the Majestic Theatre where they may promptly receive returns on the games as played in world's series.

The Ladies' Aid of the Universal Church held a harvest supper at church on Tuesday evening.

A two tenement house is being built on Pine street by Mr. Britton, who on Hancock street Thomas Kelley building a house next to the cottage which he built last year, and Mr. Moligan is building next to the two schoolhouse.

The Maine Central R. R. have recently built a strong wire fence both sides of the track at Essex street on Gibson Place. It seems as if the plans of the

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The Maine Central R. R. have recently built a strong wire fence on both sides of the track at Essex avenue on Gibson Plate. It seems that the plans of the Rumford Falls Power Co. show two streets crossing the railroad tracks, between the passenger station and the Dickey crossing, so called, one in continuation of Hancock avenue, the other at Essex avenue, and while these proposed street crossings have not been legally established, the public have been driving over the tracks, hence the action of the Railroad Co.

FOR MOTHERS

Hints on Child Welfare

Every proud mother likes to see her children strong, well and happy. The way to have pride in your children is to train them to good habits of body, mind and of soul. Teach them cleanliness; tell them that fresh water, pure air and sunshine are as good for them as for birds, flowers and trees. Don't give children medicine unless they need it. When they do require something for their bowels or stomach, you can safely give them "L. P. Atwood's Medicine." Many mothers have learned to have confidence in it, because when they were children their mothers gave it to them. A dependable household remedy, used for over sixty years in thousands of families.

Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest drug store, or write today for a free sample. FREE—Five Olden's, five new and made of five popular songs sent free receipt of 2 outside yellow envelopes from the bottles, together with your opinion of our Medicine.

L. P. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Me.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS

Because It's For One Thing Only, and Bethel People Appreciate This

Nothing can be good for everything. Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for one thing only.

For weak or disordered kidneys.

Here is reliable evidence of their worth.

John M. Harlow, R. F. D. 1, Rumford Falls, Me., says: "I was quite miserable from kidney trouble. I had pains in my back and the kidney secretions were unnatural and irregular in passage, obliging me to arise many times during the night. I also lost considerable weight. Reading of others who had been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills, I tried them. I was cured and have had no trouble since."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Harlow had. Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Harry Hunt Groves of the engineering staff of the Maine Central was in town for the week end calling on friends. Mr. Groves is in charge of a party now located at Riverside, working on the valuation survey, as ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The two story block on River street, owned by John Wiskount, the first floor occupied by him as a store, with residence on the second floor, was badly gutted by fire early Sunday morning, the all out being blown in at 2:30 A. M. The cause of the fire is unknown. It broke out in the lower part of the building at about midnight, two alarms being sounded, but it was 2 A. M. before the fire was under complete control. The loss on the building is estimated at about \$1500, while the loss to Mr. Wiskount's stock and furnishings is estimated at between \$4000 and \$5000.

Peter Senior, who runs a beer shop in the basement, suffered a loss of several hundred dollars on stock and fixtures. Emory Banks and John Dustin of the fire brigade were overcome by smoke and had to be carried from the building.

Mr. Archie Felt is substituting for Mr. Wesley Woods in the office of the Rumford Falls Power Co. Mr. Woods is one of the expert rifle shots of Co. B of Rumford, who go to Florida to participate in the National contest for best marksmanship between rifle teams from the various states. Mr. Nichols and Spaulding Dickey also go with Mr. Woods from the same company, they having left Rumford on Tuesday morning. Rumford is the only place in the state, it is said, to send three men from the same company.

Mrs. Annie French of Brookline, Mass., is the guest of her nephew, Thomas French and family, of Franklin street.

Mrs. J. Abbott Nile in company with Miss Eva Eaton left town on Sunday last for Chicago, where Miss Eaton will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. George Lufkin. Mrs. Nile will be a guest in the Lufkin home until the latter part of this week when she will be joined by Miss Caroline Kenniston and Mrs. Dana York of this town and Miss Hall of Peru, when they will all proceed by easy stages to the Panama Pacific Exposition, where they spend the month of October. Miss Kenniston, Miss Hall and Mrs. York left Rumford on Tuesday, and will visit many large cities and points of interest on route to California, returning by the southern route, visiting New Orleans, many of the old southern institutions, and other noted places. Miss Kenniston, it will be remembered was the happy winner of this trip in the contest carried on at the Rumford Drug Co. during the summer.

Rev. John M. Arters of the Methodist Church, and Rev. W. H. Taylor are among the local people who will go to Bath to attend the sessions of the annual convention of the State Sunday School Association, which is to be held in the Winter street Congregational Church, Oct. 19 to 21. Mr. Arters is the president of the association.

The first meeting of the Scatchlight Club was held on Friday afternoon last at the home of Mrs. J. Abbott Nile in the Virginia District. Mrs. Sara G. Latham acted as leader. The meeting was in the nature of a review of the summer, and the roll call was answered by summer reminiscences. The federation report was given, and a sketch, "Germany to-day," was given by Mrs. Colla Brown, the vice president. Mrs. Ada Griffin gave a paper, "Progress of War During the Summer," and the current events of the summer months were also discussed. The meeting on Oct. 15 is to be held at the home of Mrs. George Pettengill at "Arden-acre," with "Maine" as the subject to be considered.

The Ladies' Aid of the Mexican Congregational Church will hold their annual fair on Tuesday, Nov. 30 and Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Miss Edith Flagg was hostess of the Altogether Club of the Baptist Church on Monday evening at her home on Franklin street.

Mr. George Clay and wife of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who have been the guests of their nephew and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Elliott, of Washington street, for the past week, left on Monday en route for their home in the mid-state west.

Mr. John King, for several years employed as a clerk in the store of Gony Brothers, completed his duties there on Saturday evening last. He has accepted a similar position in Israelson's.

Lester Henry, who has held the position of stenographer in the office of the International Paper Co., for the past year, left last week for Boston, where he will enter Boston University.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Ralph Kneeland of West Somerville, Mass., was the guest Monday and Tuesday of her brother, Harrington S. Mann, and other relatives here.

A group of Camp Fire Girls met with Mrs. Edwin J. Mann, Monday evening. Mrs. W. M. Whitton is visiting her son, Ray Whitton and family in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wyman will observe the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their home, Friday, Oct. 8. A cordial invitation is extended to the people in general to call at their home between 1 and 5 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mann, Laura and Alice Barden were in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ricker, Walter and Mabel Ricker motored to Lewiston, Friday.

Mrs. Lorinda Curtis is seriously ill from Bright's disease. Her brothers, Winfield Starbird and Augustine Berry, have recently visited her.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fuller of Dickvale have recently visited their daughter, Mrs. E. D. Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Libby of Gorham, N. H., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Felt and son, and O. H. Felt of Portland have recently visited their uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Yates.

Mr. Thurston, who paints for Fred Waterhouse, is building a house on the road leading to Irish Bros. & Co.'s mill.

The work of labelling and packing corn at the factory began Wednesday morning.

More than 60 children were present at the Universalist Sunday School on Red Letter Sunday. There was also a very large attendance at church.

Lorraine P. Willis is very ill from Bright's disease.

A band of gypsies passed through here last Thursday. There were seven wagons, several lead horses and dogs, and about twenty children. Altogether they looked and appeared like veritable thieves, cunning gypsies.

Everett D. Tuell and wife were in town, Friday, calling on old friends. They have been spending the summer with Mrs. Tuell's son, Walter Chandler and family. They started in their auto, Sunday, for Camden, Me., to visit his son and from there they will go to Worcester and Lynn, Mass., to visit his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Tuell have been living in Upton, Mass., but at this time are looking for a place to locate.

Mrs. E. E. Tuell of Greenwood is visiting relatives here. Master Stanley Ellingwood, who has been visiting his uncle, Wirt S. McKenney, returned with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Briggs of Portland are visiting Mrs. Sara E. Curtis.

EAST BETHEL

Mr. Chas. Reed has moved to Hanover and will drive the stage from Hanover to Locke's Mills.

Mrs. B. W. Kimball and son, Lawrence, of Bethel were last week guests of her daughter, Mrs. John H. Howe, and family.

Mrs. Herbert Lyon and two daughters of Rumford Falls are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett.

Mrs. B. J. Russell and little son of Hanover were week end guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Porter Farwell. Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Sanborn and two daughters of West Bethel were week end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kimball.

Mrs. Lucetta Bean leaves this week for a short vacation with relatives at Litchfield, Me.

Messrs. E. A. Trask, O. B. Farwell, Guy Bartlett, Freeborn Bean, Z. W. Bartlett and several others attended a K. of P. meeting at Errol, being there for work, Saturday evening, Oct. 2. They made the trip by autos.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

Under all conditions there are certain fundamental processes that ought to be observed in preparing the crop for market if success is to be assured.

The fruit should be picked and packed in such condition as to insure it against abnormal deterioration. With perishable varieties having a long ripening season it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season overripe condition of a portion of the crop may result from failure to pick first only what is in condition for marketing.

Careful handling from tree to car is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition, and finally hauled in wagons without covers and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities apples picked on hot days should not be packed until the following day. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build them or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs and cover provided for the protection of the fruit from the weather.

Culls and cider stock should be eliminated from the better grades and as far as possible diverted to cider mills, canneries, and evaporators. While in short-crop years there is a fair demand for low-class apples, still by filling the cuttun markets with poor stocks, it is possible to obstruct seriously the disposition of the standard grades, and force into cold storage larger quantities than the conditions may justify. In general, only long-keeping standard-pick apples should be placed in the coolers, though it is frequently profitable to store for relatively short periods such sorts as Grimes, Wealthy, and Jonathan, for withdrawal during autumn and early winter as the demand justifies. In packing fruit for storage, special care should be exercised to pick the fruit in sound condition, pack it carefully, and rush it into storage without delay. Such methods add materially to the life of the product.

Owing to geographic location, some important apple-producing States have the natural advantage of an early season. It would be folly for such States not to profit by that advantage. It is possible for growers so situated to leave their crop on the trees until the period of greatest movement, and frequently in years past they have suffered great loss by doing so. The Southern States of the apple belt should begin early and market the greatest portion possible prior to the period of greatest movement, and thereby avoid competition with the producing areas of the northern belt. On the other hand, States that go to market latest should be in no hurry to rush the markets during the period of greatest movement. In brief, the crop should be distributed throughout the longest time possible, cold and dry storages being judiciously utilized for conservation.

Small towns outside of the apple belt are often poorly supplied, even in large crop years. Growers of the Middle West have taken advantage of this condition by going to such towns with cars of apples and selling on the track. In order to succeed with this method the shippers should know conditions of supply and demand in the town selected, ascertain the railway and township regulations controlling track sales, and precede delivery of the car by judicious advertising. The mayor can give information as to whether a license is required, and the railway agent as to whether track sales are allowed.

In so far as the apple grower is concerned, cooperation in distribution and marketing is highly commended as an economic system for securing judicious handling. Of course, it would be impracticable for growers to organize upon the eve of crop movement, because disaster would likely result as the consequence of too little time for perfecting business arrangements. However, in communities where cooperative packing and selling agencies are operated, the growers should do all possible to strengthen such exchanges with their patronage and counsel. The loyalty of members is the chief element of failure in cooperative circles, and apple growers are strongly urged to stand by their associations as the best way to solve the problems that are common to all.

COUGHS THAT ARE STOPPED! Careful people see that they are stopped. Dr. King's New Discovery is a remedy of tried merit. It has held its own on the market for 46 years. Youth and old age testify to its soothing and healing qualities. Pneumonia and lung troubles are often caused by delay of treatment. Dr. King's New Discovery stops those hacking coughs and relieves the grippe and tendonitis. Money back if it fails. 50c and \$1.00. Adv.

APPLE MARKETING.

Commercial Supply Much Less Than Last Year—Market Conditions Show Marked Improvement.

The marketing of the 1915 apple crop opens with more encouragement to growers and dealers than they found in the prospects for the 1914 crop. According to investigations conducted by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, last reports show the condition of the crop to be approximately 80 per cent of the yield last year. The merchantable supply or commercial crop, as distinguished from total production, therefore, would appear to be approximately 40,000,000 barrels at the highest, whereas the commercial crop of 1914 is variously estimated as having been from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 barrels.

It is reported that, in the large areas where barreled apples are produced, the crop of partly fall varieties is relatively larger than the crop of winter varieties. This would seem to indicate that within a very short time a considerable quantity of apples included in the bureau's estimates will be eliminated from consideration. Furthermore, it is said that the crop in some sections is seriously affected with fungus and blotch. To the extent that these defects prevail will the merchantable supply be reduced. Under these conditions, therefore, it would appear that the commercial crop of winter varieties may be considerably smaller than the total production the report would seem to show.

The business conditions show a marked improvement over last season, according to trade reports received by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. The South, particularly, is in easier condition, and it is said that the United Kingdom and countries in the north of Europe will take liberal quantities. However, with reference to Europe, it is to be remembered that steamer space is in great demand. It is reported that all cold chambers are under contract with meat packers until the first of the year, and ordinary space is said to be more limited than in 1914. In shipping circles it is maintained that Europe may not be expected to take the same quantities as last year.

According to trade reports the abundance and cheapness of apples during the past year will be reflected in a satisfactory consumption this year. In other words, it is thought that the habit of eating apples may be expected to hold over from last season. However, one or two correspondents maintain that the conditions of one season do not affect the next in so far as consumption is concerned.

It is generally reported that abundant storage space will be available and that comparatively there will be no great difficulty in financing the movement of the crop. Conditions for liberal consumption are said to be good in most markets, and altogether there is a decided feeling of optimism on the part of those concerned as compared with absolute gloom this time last year.

It is to be remembered, however, that 40,000,000 barrels of merchantable apples, which is thought to be the maximum estimate for this year, are a goodly supply, and that to assure a steady, healthy movement throughout the conclusion of the season next spring, large quantities must pass into consumption between now and the first of the year. Unreasonably high prices at this time will mean a curtailment of consumption and the storing by the growers of larger quantities than the conditions might justify, with the result that later on they might receive prices below the level of opening values.

By this it is not meant that growers ought to sell now for less than market value, nor is it meant that buyers are to be encouraged in depressing opening values. The outlook is normally encouraging for satisfactory profits to all concerned if good judgment is used, and it is meant to urge upon growers and dealers alike the advisability of breaking deadlocks with reasonable concessions on the part of all. Arbitrary ideas of values should be avoided, so that the movement of the crop may proceed in a healthy way.

Unfortunately, when the demand for apples is good, many growers and packers seem to feel that poor grading is justified, and in such years there is a tendency to lower standards. Attention is called to the fact that no condition can justify anything but an honest pack. For a poor grade and shoddy pack the producer ultimately must pay, although temporarily the packer may receive an advantage. Apples should be sold for just what they are, according to the recognized grades. Whether or not the price may be high, growers and dealers alike should adhere strictly to that policy.

Under all conditions there are certain fundamental processes that ought to be observed in preparing the crop for market if success is to be assured.

The fruit should be picked and packed in such condition as to insure it against abnormal deterioration. With perishable varieties having a long ripening season it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season overripe condition of a portion of the crop may result from failure to pick first only what is in condition for marketing.

Careful handling from tree to car is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition, and finally hauled in wagons without covers and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities apples picked on hot days should not be packed until the following day. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build them or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs and cover provided for the protection of the fruit from the weather.

Culls and cider stock should be eliminated from the better grades and as far as possible diverted to cider mills, canneries, and evaporators. While in short-crop years there is a fair demand for low-class apples, still by filling the cuttun markets with poor stocks, it is possible to obstruct seriously the disposition of the standard grades, and force into cold storage larger quantities than the conditions may justify. In general, only long-keeping standard-pick apples should be placed in the coolers, though it is frequently profitable to store for relatively short periods such sorts as Grimes, Wealthy, and Jonathan, for withdrawal during autumn and early winter as the demand justifies. In packing fruit for storage, special care should be exercised to pick the fruit in sound condition, pack it carefully, and rush it into storage without delay. Such methods add materially to the life of the product.

Owing to geographic location, some important apple-producing States have the natural advantage of an early season. It would be folly for such States not to profit by that advantage. It is possible for growers so situated to leave their crop on the trees until the period of greatest movement, and frequently in years past they have suffered great loss by doing so. The Southern States of the apple belt should begin early and market the greatest portion possible prior to the period of greatest movement, and thereby avoid competition with the producing areas of the northern belt. On the other hand, States that go to market latest should be in no hurry to rush the markets during the period of greatest movement. In brief, the crop should be distributed throughout the longest time possible, cold and dry storages being judiciously utilized for conservation.

Small towns outside of the apple belt are often poorly supplied, even in large crop years. Growers of the Middle West have taken advantage of this condition by going to such towns with cars of apples and selling on the track. In order to succeed with this method the shippers should know conditions of supply and demand in the town selected, ascertain the railway and township regulations controlling track sales, and precede delivery of the car by judicious advertising. The mayor can give information as to whether a license is required, and the railway agent as to whether track sales are allowed.

In so far as the apple grower is concerned, cooperation in distribution and marketing is highly commended as an economic system for securing judicious handling. Of course, it would be impracticable for growers to organize upon the eve of crop movement, because disaster would likely result as the consequence of too little time for perfecting business arrangements. However, in communities where cooperative packing and selling agencies are operated, the growers should do all possible to strengthen such exchanges with their patronage and counsel. The loyalty of members is the chief element of failure in cooperative circles, and apple growers are strongly urged to stand by their associations as the best way to solve the problems that are common to all.

COUGHS THAT ARE STOPPED! Careful people see that they are stopped. Dr. King's New Discovery is a remedy of tried merit. It has held its own on the market for 46 years. Youth and old age testify to its soothing and healing qualities. Pneumonia and lung troubles are often caused by delay of treatment. Dr. King's New Discovery stops those hacking coughs and relieves the grippe and tendonitis. Money back if it fails. 50c and \$1.00. Adv.

Under all conditions there are certain fundamental processes that ought to be observed in preparing the crop for market if success is to be assured.

The fruit should be picked and packed in such condition as to insure it against abnormal deterioration. With perishable varieties having a long ripening season it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season overripe condition of a portion of the crop may result from failure to pick first only what is in condition for marketing.

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AND CAMPS.**

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make a change in location for a
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**UNDEVELOPED WATER POW-
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GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

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**MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR 1 CENT.**

Geological Survey Base Map of United
States Adapted Especially to School
Use.

School teachers who are not familiar
with the many and various maps pub-
lished by the United States Geological
Survey will be interested to learn of a
small map of the United States which
is sold by that bureau at the nominal
price of 1 cent. This map shows riv-
ers, lakes, State boundaries, State cap-
itals, and principal cities, but not the
less important features, whose nume-
rous names and symbols used tend to
create obscurity and confusion. This
map does not show heights or moun-
tain ranges. It measures about 5 1/2
by 12 inches and its scale is 250 miles
to 1 inch. Five copies of the map are
sold for 5 cents if an order for them
is included in any order for maps
amounting to \$3.

The survey publishes also maps of
the United States on larger scales, one
on a scale of about 100 miles to 1 inch
for 5 cents retail, and one on a scale
of about 110 miles to 1 inch, with con-
tours to show relief, at without con-
tours, for 15 cents retail. The whole-
sale prices for these maps are 3 cents
and 8 cents, respectively.

A relief map of the United States
measuring 18 by 28 inches, on a scale
of 110 miles to the inch, is sold for
15 cents, or for 8 cents if an order for
it is included in an order for maps
amounting to \$3. This map shows the
rivers, principal cities, and State
boundaries, and is shaded in colors to
show the heights above sea level of all
parts of the country.

Orders for these maps should be ad-
dressed to the Director, U. S. Geologi-
cal Survey, Washington, D. C., and ac-
companied by remittance, in cash or
postal money order.

POEMS WORTH READING

SOMEONE.
It is sweet in the hour of sadness to
know
Somebody loves you, some one is near;
It is sweet when the winds of adversity
blow,
And the heart is overwhelmed with sorrow
and woe,
Someone stands ready to comfort and
cheer.
It is sweet in the hours allotted to rest
To have some one with you, the home
joys to share;
Someone who knows what is dearest
and best
To make life a joy to the birds in the
nest,
And smooth out the wrinkles and kink-
les of care.

**"BEHOLD, I STAND AT THE DOOR
AND KNOCK."**
He, who descended from heaven,
To save the human race,
To pay the mighty ransom,
To take the sinner's place,
To make the great Atonement,
The perfect sacrifice,
(Than which there can be no other
Atonement beyond the skies).

To you today is calling,
He stands outside the door,
And humbly seeks admission,
That He may overcome
Protest and guide and save you,
Console you in distress,
And give you strength to conquer
The foes that round you press.

O, harken to His pleading,
And harden not your heart,
But fling the door wide open,
And realize the part
Of one set free from bondage,
No longer dare resist
The God of earth and heaven,
Least endless joys be missed.

Remember, O remember,
He will not always strive,
With those who still resist Him,
Those who themselves deprive
Of inward peace and comfort,
That earth can never give;
Then grieve His soul no longer,
"Repent, and ye shall live."

THE BETTER THINGS.
We'll sing of the better things, my
friend,
And think of the better ways;
We'll trust tomorrow to heal our sor-
row
As beauty has healed today's.
We'll sing and think of the better
things
For the sake of those we know
Who need the sun and the shine of life
On the rocky road they go.

We'll pray for the better things, my
friend,
And believe in every prayer;
We'll trust the power to send the flower
That shall lift these hearts of care,
We'll try to forget the bitterness,
And through that effort gain
The gift and glow of his blessedness
In this fearful valley of pain.

We'll trust in the better things, my
friend,
And hope for them, and smile;
We'll sing of the light instead of the
night,
And 'till come true after while.
We'll chase the shadows and grief
away,
By thinking the better things;
And maybe God's answer will come
some day
To the heart that sweetest sings.

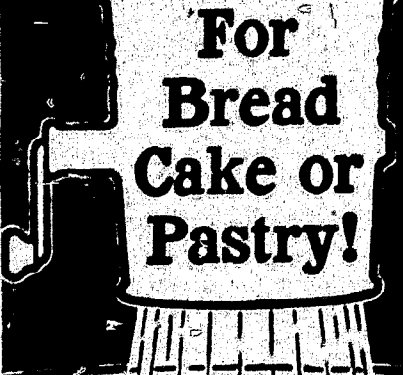
GRADATIM.
Heaven is not reached at a single
bound;
But we build the ladder by which we
rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted
skies,
And we mount to its summit round
by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true,
That a noble deed is a step toward
God.
Lifting the soul from the common clod
To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under
feet;
By what we have mastered of good
and gain;
By the pride deposited and the passion
slain,
And the vanquished life that we hourly
restrain.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we
pray,
And we think that we mount the
air on wings
Beyond the reach of sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heav-
enly clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men!
We may borrow the wings to aid the



**For
Bread
Cake or
Pastry!**
Just order a sack of
William Tell Flour
and you needn't worry
about baking day. Bread?
Always light, fine and white.
Cakes and pies? Biscuits?
The best you ever tasted!
Besides, William Tell goes
farthest—worth remembering
when living is so
high. Think of all this,
and instead of ordering
"four" order
**William Tell
Flour**

POP-CORN TIME.
I tell you what we like to do,
When night has come, and supper's
through,
And Kate has got the dishes done—
We children have some jolly fun.

We get the popper from off the shelf,
And every fellow helps himself
To an ear of corn, and see which one
is first to get his shelling done.

And Kate will holler, "Mind the floor,
Or I won't have you here no more!"
But still she laughs and we don't mind,
For Kate is just the kindest kind.

We pour the corn in the popper soon,
And watch it dance to its own gay tune,
We shake it, and shake it, each in turn,
Or first you know it is sure to burn.

Says Maud, "They're fairies, tiny and
white,
Come in from the cold to our warmth
and light."
That's like her—poetry-talk, you know,
Says Tom, "More like the beautiful
snow."

Kate laughs and says, "Like noly
snow!"
But I say, "Popcorn's jolly to eat."
We pour it into the big dishpan,
And every fellow eats all he can.

And popcorn isn't like other stuff,
You never know when you have got
enough.
And just as we're into the heat of the
fun,
Mamma calls, "Bed time, every one!"
Mary Gow Waleworth.

**GET RID OF THOSE POISONS
IN YOUR SYSTEM!**
You will find Dr. King's New Life
Pills a most satisfactory laxative in
releasing the poisons from your sys-
tem. Accumulated waste and poisons
cause manifold ailments unless releas-
ed. Headaches, spots before the eyes,
blackheads and a miserable feeling gen-
erally are indications that you need
Dr. King's New Life Pills. Take a
dose at night and you will experience
grateful relief by morning. 25c. ADV.

MAINE FAIR DATES.
Oct. 5-7—Fryeburg.
Oct. 5-7—Hartland.
Oct. 5-7—Shapleigh and Acton, Ac-
ton.
Oct. 12-14—Sagadahoc County, Top-
sham.
Nov. 10-12—Maine State Pomologi-
cal, Portland.
Nov. 20-Dec. 2—York County Poul-
try Association, Sanford.
Dec. 22-25—Berwick Poultry Asso-
ciation, Berwick.
Jan. 1916—Bangor Poultry Asso-
ciation, Bangor.
Jan. 4-6, 1916—Western Maine Poul-
try Association, South Paris.

FALL PROTECTIVE WORK AGAINST GIPSY AND BROWN- TAIL MOTHS.

Effective Means of Reducing Further
Damage to Orchard and Forests by
Gipsy and Brown-Tail Moths.

In the areas infested by the gipsy
moth or the brown-tail moth, much ef-
fective work can be done in the fall to
reduce the damage that these insects
are likely to cause the following year,
according to entomologists of the United
States Department of Agriculture.
The caterpillars of the brown-tail moth
spin a web in the fall which remains
on the tips of the twigs and branches
during the winter. These webs should
be cut and burned so that injury will
not be caused by the caterpillars the
following summer. Particular attention
should be given to webs of this insect
on trees which grow around dwellings
or in orchards.

The apple, pear, cherry, oak and vir-
gowa are among the plants which are
favored as food by the brown-tail moth
caterpillars. In order to minimize the
damage which is likely to result, as
much time as possible should be devoted
to cutting and burning worthless
or seedling apple trees and wild cherry
trees and brush. If this is done along
the roadways and fences, the appear-
ance of the region will be greatly im-
proved. Care should be taken to pro-
tect pine and other coniferous trees,
and hickory and ash should not be cut
as they are not favored for food either
by the caterpillars of the gipsy moth
or by those of the brown-tail moth. A
general clean-up such as has been men-
tioned will greatly assist in controlling
this insect. The oak is a favored food
of the brown-tail moth and of the gip-
sy moth, and wherever it is possible to
eliminate oaks less annoyance from
these pests will be experienced.

In cutting wood in the winter for
the purpose of fuel, the farmer would
do well to select and cut trees which
are favored as food by these insects.
In this way he will not only secure the
fuel which he desires, but will at the
same time decrease the food supply of
the pests mentioned. It is needless to
say that in cutting wood for fuel, all
sickly or diseased trees should be se-
lected so that the stand that remains
will be healthy and vigorous. Each
owner must make the selection for him-
self, but a great deal can be accom-
plished by planning the work a little
in advance so that the necessary
amounts of fuel can be obtained, the
preferred food plants of these insects
reduced in number, and the condition
of the woodlot improved.

The gipsy moth occurs in the egg
stage during the winter, and much val-
uable work can be done in bringing
about its control by treating the egg
masses with cresote, applied with a
brush. This destroys the eggs so that
the next brood of caterpillars is reduc-
ed.

For the information of residents of
the district infested by the gipsy moth
and the brown-tail moth, it should be
said that this area has been placed un-
der quarantine by the Federal Horti-
cultural Board and that nursery stock
and living plants can not be shipped
outside the area unless the trees or
plants have been examined by an au-
thorized inspector. The same products,
as well as Christmas trees, forest pro-
ducts, and stone and quarry products,
can not be shipped outside the area
infested by the gipsy moth unless they
have been inspected and certified to be
free from this insect. The purpose of
this quarantine is to prevent these in-
sects from becoming established in other
parts of the United States.

Webs of the brown-tail moth which
are present on the trees during the win-
ter, and egg clusters of the gipsy moth
which may be on trees, cordwood, lum-
ber, boxes, crates, or other containers
which are stored near infested trees,
are likely to be shipped long distances.
For this reason, all owners should be
particularly careful to keep their
grounds free from these insects, and, in
case shipments of any kind are to be
made, to notify the nearest inspector
so that there will be no delay in having
the examination made in order that the
goods may go forward without disap-
pointment either to the shipper or pur-
chaser.

Gipsy moth or brown-tail moth infes-
tation should be treated with special
care on grounds from which wood or
plant products are to be shipped. The
work on these insects which is being
carried on by the Department is di-
rected from the branch office of the
Bureau of Entomology, 45 Tremont
Street, Boston, Mass.

Constipation
Let's be drastic. It leads to serious
illnesses, fever, indigestion, bilious-
ness, headache, nervousness, and a
host of other troubles follow.
Don't let Constipation fester.
Keep your bowels regular and healthy
and you will feel better.
No other remedy does this.
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AN DRUGGIST'S 25 CENTS
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The Missouri is one of the great
rivers of the United States. Its total
length is about 2,400 miles, and that
part above the crossing of the North-
ern Pacific has a length of about 1,100
miles. The total area drained by this
river is 527,135 square miles, a terri-
tory as great as that embraced in the
States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia,
West Virginia, Kentucky, North Caro-
lina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Geor-
gia, Alabama, and Mississippi. (North-
ern Pacific Guidebook, Bulletin 611, U.
S. Geological Survey.)

CAUGHT.
"So sorry not to have heard your
lecture last night," said the Inquirer
today. "I know I missed a treat; ev-
erbody said it was splendid."
"I wonder how they found out," said
Mr. Froehner; "the lecture, you know
was postponed."

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

An Old Ke

Since I Began

Taking Peruna

I Weigh 120

Pounds for the

First Time in

My Life. My

former weight

was 102 lbs. My

Mother who is

76 Years Old

Had Grown so

Weak She co

She also took

ier and looking

The above splendid woman is Mrs.
She recommends Peruna to all house-
wives, for a free copy of the "His of

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERN-
MENT.

Continued from page 1.

its local branches, than this or-
ganization of infant life. The chief
of the Children's Bureau, comm-
"Here is a vast and unmeasured
of infant life, due solely to individ-
and civic neglect. The economic
industrial significance of such a loss
the general scheme of social well-
ing is beginning to be realized. It
once thought that a high infant de-
rate indicated a greater degree of v-
in the survivors. Now it is ag-
that the conditions which destroy
many of the youngest lives of the c-
munity must also result in cripp-
and maiming many others, and i-
reast unfavorably upon the health
the entire community."

But the savagery of warfare has
brought the disaster that has c-
from individual and civic neglect
which attention is directed at
Within most of the great cities of
the loss of infant life has so i-
pelled the attention of civic and v-
teen health officers, nurses, and hum-
tarians, that within the last few y-
the infant death-rate has been app-
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An Old Kentucky Home

Since I Began
Taking Peruna
I Weigh 120
Pounds for the
First Time in
My Life. My
former weight
was 102 lbs. My
Mother who is
76 Years Old
Had Grown so
Weak She could scarcely walk.
She also took Peruna and is flesh-
ier and looking well.



The above splendid woman is Mrs. Hattie Hamilton, of 618 Glen Ave., Latonia, Ky. She recommends Peruna to all housewives. Address The Peruna Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of the "Dile of Life."

INEFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT.

Continued from page 1.

its local branches, than this criminal sacrifice of infant life. The chief of the Children's Bureau comments: "Here is a vast and unmeasured loss of infant life, due solely to individual and civic neglect. The economic and industrial significance of such a loss in the general scheme of social well-being is beginning to be realized. It was once thought that a high infant death-rate indicated a greater degree of vigor in the survivors. Now it is agreed that the conditions which destroy so many of the youngest lives of the community must also result in crippling and maiming many others, and must react unfavorably upon the health of the entire community."

But the savagery of warfare has not brought the disaster that has come from individual and civic neglect to which attention is directed above. Within most of the great cities of Europe the loss of infant life has so completely attracted the attention of civic and volunteer health officers, nurses, and humanitarians, that within the last few years the infant death-rate has been appreciably lessened. However this tremendous infant mortality is an actual condition which a negligent government, having the temerity to suggest that it can compete with private enterprise, has not had the foresight to offer actual remedy.

While babies have died by the millions, great accomplishments have been made in the processes of federal investigations providing cures for diseases for animals. Likewise, by the use of a good grade of cement, and clean sharp sand, free from loam, large cavities in trees can be closed, and through a splendidly devised method of tree surgery great benefits are obtained. Every intelligent American citizen should blush with shame at the presentation of the fact that one-half of the children born into this world that died before they reached the age of one year, might have been saved. A later report of the Bureau, that for 1914, relates that the infant mortality in a section of New England has been reduced to 28 per 1,000 births.

We are prone to look upon the affairs of the Indian tribes with indifference, but since we have robbed those people of their lands and driven them from their hunting grounds, we might at least give some attention to their health conditions, particularly since the government maintains great agencies on the reservations to act as guardians and trustees for the red men. And yet the government reports: "The health conditions on Indian reservations are such as to warrant increased activity to bring about remedies for existing evils and to carry forward with greater capacity the improvements now being inaugurated. It is reported that there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis, while available hospital resources will accommodate but a few hundred."

In the 1914 annual reports there is at least one Cabinet officer who, instead of bewailing inability of his branch of administration, gives instead a splendid record of things accomplished. Secretary of the Interior Lane takes great satisfaction in telling how he exercised the power conferred by statute enabling him to dissolve the Cherokee nation. Eighty years ago a treaty was made with these Indians by which they were eventually to have self-government. Mr. Lane cut the strings, and gave it to them. He says also that the delay in acting upon that treaty has been reduced by 50 per cent, and that in the Patent Office the methods have been

so changed as to enable an applicant to secure a patent in two-thirds of the time that formerly was necessary. There are, in addition, a long list of other improved conditions, which bear evidence that with the right spirit and determination there is the best field in the world for accomplishment of the work in the government service.

Then, again, since the advent of the automobile the "good roads" enthusiasts have multiplied, and their vote is almost unanimous for macadamized and asphalt roads. A plan for a proposed "Lincoln Highway" from the Atlantic to the Pacific has attracted a good deal of attention, while there have been many other projects along the same line, of a more modest nature. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1914 asserts that from thirty to forty per cent of the money spent by local governments in road building has been wasted or misdirected, and the estimate is doubtless too conservative, but it serves its purpose by illustrating one more deplorable condition of inefficiency in the spending of public money. The country needs "community roads," and there cannot be too many of them. Official estimates are to the effect that it costs twenty-three cents under existing conditions to haul a ton a mile on the average country road, and that this could be reduced by one-half on properly constructed and maintained roads.

As a nation we have taken some pride in the fact that we have discovered in the last half dozen years means for reducing the loss of life in the mines. It has been a matter of public knowledge for many years that thirty per cent of the local mine fatalities were caused by mine explosions. It is, therefore, gratifying to learn that in a single year this percentage was reduced to about thirteen per cent.

The Bureau of Standards has done many important things, among which has been the introduction of methods whereby rails could be prevented from spreading, thus saving human lives. The Bureau also perfected devices to eliminate the "glare" of headlights, thereby lessening the danger of automobile travel upon the public highways. The question of safety in maintenance and operation of electric generating stations and substations and of the overhead and underground distributing wires in connection therewith has been another subject that has occupied the attention of the Bureau, and the results have been indicated by compelling safety rules, which will undoubtedly lessen the number of accidents and deaths in this class of work.

In regulating weights and measures much has been accomplished, although effects have not been as far reaching in some respects as might have been expected as witness the announcement made by the Bureau itself that "the head division has tested 177 thermometers furnished to one of the government bureaus, and rejected all of them because they were found to have been made of inferior glass unsuited to thermometric use." The Bureau comments that "such work will serve as a sharp reminder to the manufacturer that the standard of quality must be maintained in this respect."

Who will not recall the "drug store thermometer" since everybody knows it lies?

Although it has been determined that the American people are being swindled out of several million dollars a year because of false weights and measures, the efforts of national, state and city governments have been so poorly directed toward curing this evil that merchants annually add millions to their bank balances, by this means of giving the people less than they pay for. In passing, who is there that has not stepped upon a weighing machine in a public place, and after dropping

a coin in the slot watched the indicator register an absolutely ridiculous result? In the large cities along elevated and subway lines one finds hundreds of these machines working a fraudulent game upon the public. Spasmodic attempts at a regulation of weights and measures have been made in a number of larger cities, and some day a real reform wave may bring the power of the government to bear in the cure of this fraud.

The Department of Commerce has been increasing its usefulness by enlarging its studies of industrial and economic conditions. In recent years there have been valuable reports that have resulted to the benefit of the public and evidenced the necessity for more general government control and regulation. Rather recently the study of economic laws governing the fixing of retail prices, has been taken up with the idea of determining "the truth about the fixing of retail prices, and as to whether giving the privilege of so fixing the prices to the manufacturer tends toward monopoly or does not so tend."

Some people can attend "bargain sales" and get real value for their money, but that is not the experience of all of us. In New York City and elsewhere the local authorities have been making a war upon false and fictitious representations as to superior quality and reduced prices offered at "sales." The criminal statutes have been invoked, and fraud has been punished in many instances. The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision to the effect that the fixing of retail prices on the part of manufacturers is unlawful. Nevertheless, it has been pointed out that nations abroad are said to favor by law that which we forbid. Therefore the federal authorities before arriving at conclusions, have drafted their best men for an investigation to determine what new legislation should be required that will best serve the interests of the manufacturer, retailer and consumer.

"Some men, well informed, argue that the fixing of retail prices under conditions where competition in manufacture exists tends to promote competition. Others say that the refusal to permit the fixing of retail prices tends to monopoly because in the cut-throat competition certain to follow, obviously the stronger competitor will survive in his own hands, and under these circumstances the weakest must go to the wall." Following this clear statement of fact, the Department of Commerce has given one of the best definitions of efficiency in government by adding to the above: "Such being the views expressed by thoughtful men on a matter in which every consumer is interested because he must needs buy such articles, it is important that the subject should receive thoughtful study, and this the Bureau of Corporations proposes to give it." The Federal Trade Commission has inherited the task from its predecessor.

It is an absolute proof that conditions in government are becoming more intelligent and improved when such problems are taken up seriously.

Still another subject of great interest to the American people at all times pertains to the exclusion of aliens arriving at our ports. In 1913 the exclusions were remarkably small in proportion to the number of immigrants as compared with the year 1912. It is frankly explained that this failure to maintain the proportion of exclusions was "due largely to the fact that, while immigration increased forty-three per cent, the funds, employees and facilities for the inspection of aliens were not increased in the least degree. This produced a situation in which it was necessary for individual officers to attempt to do so much work that necessarily some of it was not well done."

Thus we have the confession that because of penny-wise government failure to afford the necessary funds, and the quality of citizenship admitted from foreign countries became lowered. This is inexcusable neglect, since this report for 1913 shows that 1,197,972 immigrant aliens entered the United States. Too strict a watch cannot be kept upon our gates, for the reason that it has been demonstrated that over thirty-two per cent of the aliens who enter this country are assisted to emigrate. In 1912, which was a lean year, more than 6,000 persons were turned from our shores because it was found that they were "likely to become a public charge." The physically or mentally defective, and the contract laborers, and those affected with contagious diseases have for years applied for admission in great numbers, and it is a sad commentary when the Commissioner General must admit in his annual report that he has not been able to have his work "well done." There are evidences of failures like the above in almost everything the government undertakes.

It is a long step from the failure of handling immigrants to discussing bird life, but examples of inefficiency are found in both.

William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, prefaces his book on "Our Vanishing Wild

KIDNEY DISEASE KILLS

Your health and life depend upon right kidney and liver action. When disordered you have backache, brick dust deposits, scalding pains, swelling around eyes, constipation, drowsiness, fever, rheumatic pains, skin eruptions and other disorders of the stomach, liver and blood. The best treatment is Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. It helps to remove uric acid from the system, the cause of most kidney, bladder and blood troubles; to restore right action of the stomach, liver and bowels and thus stop uric acid conditions; powerful but gentle in action; used by thousands of men, women and children with universal success. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Rondout, N. Y., for free trial. Large bottles all druggists.

Life" with these words: "The writing of this book has taught me many things. Beyond question we are exterminating our finest species of mammals, birds and fish, according to the law! He has also said, 'I have been shocked by the accumulation of evidence to fully show that all over our country and Canada fully nine-tenths of our protective laws have practically been dictated by the killers of the game, and that in all except a very few instances the hunters have been exceedingly careful to provide 'open seasons' for slaughtering as long as any game remains to be killed.' Mr. Hornaday tells of the extermination of many species of birds and mammals, and he claims that any particular form of bird life that is sought by hunters could be wiped out under the lack of protection afforded in twenty years."

The government has been establishing bird reserves in recent years, and nine of these were created in different parts of the country in the single year ending with June, 1913. Congress has also passed some legislation affording protection to migratory birds.

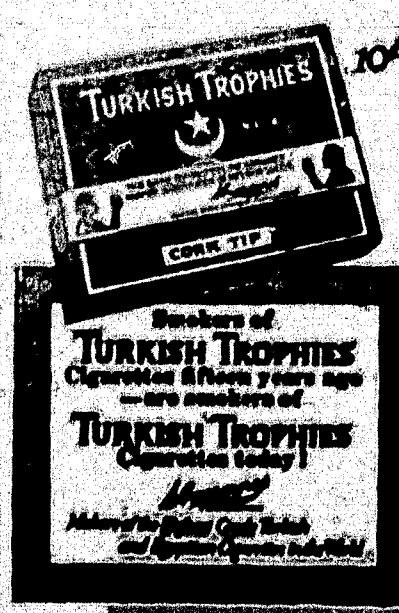
However, there is every reason for optimism, since much good can be attained by legislation. Among the benefits that have been thus accomplished are laws limiting the hours of labor, providing for sanitation in factories, and better protection for the working man. There have been other meritorious laws restricting the employment of children and safeguarding women, as well as providing means by which they can secure financial aid during times of sickness and distress. The public hospitals, the playgrounds for the congested districts of cities, and new devices for safety in ironing, are among the things which indicate that the government, particularly in its control of the affairs of the citizens, is ever evidencing improvement.

WILL DISTRIBUTE 200,000,000 RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS.

American Red Cross Plans to Beat Record Sale of \$550,000 in 1914.

Two hundred million Red Cross Christmas Seals are now being printed and distributed by the American Red Cross and The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, according to a statement issued by the latter organization recently. The proceeds from the sale of these seals will go for the fight against tuberculosis in the communities where the seals are sold.

The organization of the Red Cross Seal sale this year will take in every state and territory of the United States, including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone. By December 1st, over 300,000 workers, men, women and children, will be engaged in the campaign. The sale in 1914 broke all previous records, totalling over 55,000,000 seals, an increase of 22 per cent over 1913. After deducting all expenses, this left nearly \$3,000,000 for tuberculosis work in the country. The money has been and is being expended by over 2,000 different agencies who benefited from the sale in amounts ranging from \$100 or less to over \$25,000. The American Red Cross announces that it will continue its previous successful policy of charging only 10 per cent of the gross proceeds to state anti-tuberculosis associations, thereby encouraging local work.



WHISKER CULTURE.

A Critic Who Does Not Like the Hanging Garden Effect.

In the American Magazine James Montgomery Flagg, writing a piece on "Whiskerculture," contributes the following permit to cultivate hanging gardens on the face:

"This is to certify that the bearer, ———, has permission to stand on the grass in any part of Central park, or other city parks, during May and June and pretend he is a spruce bush."

"If by any chance he should begin to bear currants or marrows glances he must allow the commissioner of parks first pickings."

"He is required also to permit any uniformed official of the Long Island railroad lost and found department to enter his beard at will, without a written order, and search for lost purses, umbrellas or packages of pressed beef or coils of any denomination."

"On the 21 of February, he agrees to step out from his cocoon and, if he assess his own shadow, report it immediately to the board of health and crawl back again."

"In going over his privet hedge in the fall, before putting it in camphor, he must destroy all nests he comes across."

"On national and state holidays he is permitted to string Japanese lanterns in any part of the shrubbery above Forty-second street, but he is forbidden to set off any Roman candles or red light in it."

"During the open season for grouse or caribou he must have his entire beard adequately patrolled. He agrees to report to Washington if any careless tourists start fires in any portion of this tract, especially near any ranches. He agrees to see before retiring that no lighted cigar butts are left smoldering in the underbrush."

"If all these regulations are faithfully carried out his beard will be set aside as a national park in January of the following year."

THE HILL OF TARA.

Where in Ancient Times the Kings of Ireland Were Crowned.

In the county of Meath is supposed to have stood the hill of Tara, celebrated as being the palace of the ancient Irish kings. There seems to be no doubt that on the hill of Tara the national assemblies met once a year to consult on the affairs of the kingdom and to make laws. The lawgivers were a class of druids called Brothas, who acted as magistrates and judges. They did not hold their courts of justice in any hall, but seated themselves on the top of a hill in the open air, where they heard all complaints that were brought before them and decided every cause according to their own ideas of right and wrong.

The hill of Tara is also famous in Irish history as the spot on which the kings were crowned. The throne, or seat of inauguration, was a black stone, which was called Len Fall, or the fatal stone, said to have been brought in the early ages from Spain, and it was therefore held in high veneration. It was either borrowed by Fearus the Great, an Irish chief, or else it was carried away, among other spoils, by the Scots in one of their invasions of Ireland and was ever afterward used as a coronation seat of the kings of Scotland at the abbey of Scone until it was conveyed away by force of arms, together with the crown and scepter, by Edward I. to England, who placed it in Westminster abbey, where it still exists and forms the basis of the coronation chair to this day. —Argonaut.

Roosevelt as a Woodchopper.

When he owned a ranch in the west Theodore Roosevelt, as he says in his autobiography, "could chop fairly well for an amateur," but he admits that he could not do one-third of the work that his men did.

"One day," he writes, "when we were cutting down the cottonwood trees to begin our building operations, I heard some one ask Dow what the total cut had been, and Dow, not realizing that I was within hearing, answered, 'Well, Bill cut down fifty-three, I cut forty-nine, and the boss, he beavered down seventeen.' Those who have seen the stump of a tree that has been gnawed down by a beaver," adds Mr. Roosevelt, "will understand the exact force of the comparison."

For the Collection Box.

Jimmy, aged four, had been sent upstairs by his mother to get 10 cents, which she intended to use for the purchase of postage stamps.

Not knowing exactly what a ten cent piece looked like, Jimmy called down stairs, "Mother, is 10 cents a little piece of money?"

"Yes, Jimmy, the smallest piece of money in my purse."

"Oh, I know now, mother Church money," —Judge.

A Composite Product.

Mrs. Rogers—Mr. Meekman is a splendid example of what a man ought to be. Mr. Rogers—Not on your life! He's a splendid example of what a wife, two sisters, a grown up daughter and a mother-in-law think a man ought to be.—Tuck.

Blashed His Friend.

Magistrate—Are you interested in this case? Witness for the Prosecution—Yes, sir; the prisoner cut my acquaintance.—Buffalo Express.

Her View of It.

Claud—But you certainly encouraged me to propose. Claudia—Well, I could not very well turn you down until you did, could I?—Judge.

When you have written a wrathful letter put it in the stove.—Lincoln.

TRAPPING ELEPHANTS.

In India Tame Animals Aid in Capturing the Wild Ones.

In view of the vast strength possessed by full grown elephants, it seems at first almost incredible that they can be captured in herds and quickly subdued to the will of their masters.

At the present time, in Mysore, the regular method of capturing wild elephants is for a large number of natives to go into the jungle, some mounted on tamed elephants and many on foot, and to make a great noise and bullabuloo, which results in driving herds of the wild elephants into stockades, or often into ponds of water, which have previously been surrounded on all sides, except at the approaches, by immensely strong palisades. As soon as the herd is cornered the passages that had been left open are securely closed, and then the trained elephants are brought into play to enclose and subdue the perplexed prisoners.

In India elephants are no longer captured, as they still are in Africa, by means of huge pitfalls in the ground. In these traps they are often seriously injured or killed. The Indian elephant is somewhat smaller than the African and differs from it in other ways—as, for instance, in the fact that tusks are possessed only by the males, while both sexes are provided with them in Africa. In general, also, the tusks of African elephants are nearly twice as large as those of their Indian relatives, a single pair sometimes weighing as much as 250 or 300 pounds.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

WAGNER'S "PARSIFAL."

Its Cold Reception at First Moved Hans Sachs to Fury.

When Wagner's "Parsifal" was first performed in Bayreuth, the critic Hans Sachs was almost the only one of all the writing fraternity to welcome it as a great work of genius. To the ears of the others its rude realism sounded unmusical. They wanted melody like that Verdi was turning out in Italy, Bizet in Paris and a few minor composers in their own Berlin. But Sachs was a man of broader mold. He heard the great music of "Parsifal" with unprejudiced ears and recognized the genius of the man. He shouted it abroad in his writings and became furious at a world that would not, perhaps could not, find pleasure in the dramatic voices of the orchestra, its vivid emotionalism and marvelous appeal to the aesthetic nature that is in every man and woman. He knew that the Germans were more reticent to listen, save for melody, and finally he told them that even in the melodic field Wagner was the greatest of them all.

Sachs has written eloquently of Wagner's melody, beside which the melody of the Italians is pallid, anemic, insignificant. Only now and then, he said, were the Italian melodists other than artificial. Wagner's melody was the spontaneous song of a musical heart. The "Good Friday Spell" was the most exquisite song of praise ever written by any man, no less a song because it was wordless, sung only by the violin and woodwinds.—Detroit Free Press.

The Trained Voice.

Lawyers, clergymen and doctors all fail to secure the influence with the people with whom they come in contact because of inability to express their thoughts in an impressive way. Had the voice been trained the same as the eye and the intellect, had the exterior qualities been trained to express like the voice the best and the clearest facts, they would all have been successes. The melodious voice of Henry Clay always charmed his audience everywhere. Wherever he went people flocked to hear him, while the heavy bass tones of Daniel Webster failed to attract and actually drove people away. They preferred to read what he had to say, but wanted personally to hear Clay's pleasing voice.—Medical Record.

Fuller's Great Memory.

Thomas Fuller, the author of "The Worthies of England," possessed the useful accomplishment for a clergyman of being able to repeat a sermon verbatim after hearing it only once. Fuller once succeeded in gaining backward and forward and without a single omission every word sign on both sides of the way from Temple Bar to the eastern extremity of Chiswick. This appears a remarkable feat when it is remembered that Fuller lived before the practice of numbering houses was adopted, so that every shop he passed bore a sign.—London Chronicle.

Savage Game in India.

In the province of Sind, India, there are more than 6,512,000 people, and yet there are occasional tigers, panthers, leopards, wolves and hyenas. The gazel, or wild sheep, the ibex, the chinkar, the black buck and the hog deer are comparatively common.

Still Possible.

"Uncle, can't I be a pirate when I grow up?" "Sure you can, son. What do you want to pirate—books or plays?" —Louisville Courier-Journal.

Transposed.

Griggs—The doctor said I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage. Briggs—Got the cart before the horse, didn't he?—Boston Transcript.

If we have done our best to do and to be, we can rest in peace.—Sir John Lubbock.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Events of Interest from Washington.
By J. E. Jones.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

It is rather difficult to add to the descriptive accounts of what has happened in Washington during the Grand Army reunion and this great historical event will be best brought home to individuals who may be fortunate enough to obtain at first hand the impressions of those who witnessed the march down Pennsylvania Avenue commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the Civil War. For more than four hours we watched the passing procession as it wound its way from the Capitol along the route until it passed in review before President Wilson just as several thousand of these same men passed President Johnson's stand fifty years before. And while these 20,000 veterans peacefully marched in commemorating their valiant deeds of a half century ago, many of us gave a fleeting moment of thought to the horror taking place at the moment among soldiers fighting the greatest battle in all history upon another continent.

The Grand Army of the Republic has doubtless marched for the last time on Pennsylvania Avenue and though its survivors are necessarily old, yet most of them were splendidly preserved. They were the youngest old men ever assembled in the National Capital. Not a single one of the great General's whose names were famous in connection with the Civil War, participated in the parade. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Bragg—have all been mustered out. An Ohio veteran in the exact uniform and outfit that he wore fifty years ago, was one of the attractive features of the parade; the single survivor of the Monitor's crew marched proudly in the ranks; a stuffed eagle carried by a Wisconsin veteran recalled the stories of "Old Abe"; tattered old battle flags, reassembled five and drum corps, and occasionally a gray uniform in the midst of the blue, served to turn back the hands of time. To complete the picture, imagine thousands of young, energetic soldiers and marines, officers of the regular Army and Navy in resplendent uniforms, and with plenty of cannon, guns, wagons, all sorts of paraphernalia; and almost numberless bands threading their way along the route. One of the striking features of this parade was a flag 120 by 54 feet in size, the largest flag in the world—and the most beautiful, spread out and carried by the McKinley Post of Canton, Ohio—a flag made by the women of that city, where lived former President McKinley. No human being could behold this wonderful piece of work without feeling his inspiring thrill of patriotism.

The nation did its utmost to honor the veterans of the 1915 Bicentennial; and it was singularly appropriate that the fiftieth anniversary of the heroic achievements of these men should have been celebrated by their presence in the Capital at a time when their voices, their presence, and their advice was valued in expressing the wisdom of national peace. Thousands of these men are mustered out each year, and their names are dropped from the pension rolls. However many of the old veterans kicked their heels together merrily. Collectively they appeared as an integral part of our national establishment, and need of "standing guard" was emphasized by the patriotic inspiration inspired by these noble old men who saved the country from destruction a half century ago.

WILL MEXICO RELENT?

There is a fascinating fond hope, which however has not yet ripened into a real expectancy, that Mexican leaders may get together on some sort of peace program, in consequence of the A. B. C. and B. U. O. diplomacy. However the representatives of the factions located in Washington are agreed upon one thing, and that is that they will die first before they give in.

THE ORBITAL TRIUMPH OF WIRELESS.

Across the Potomac from Washington on the gray hills of old Virginia, stand the great towers of Arlington. And on the day when the Grand Army of Peace marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, one of the greatest triumphs of modern times was recorded by the successful test of telephoning from Arlington Station to Mare Island, California. Secretary of War Daniels gratefully acknowledged that the credit for the wireless performance belonged to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company. The transmission of sound was perfect, and after the first successful demonstration, conversation continued over the last wires to Arlington, and there automatically connected to the main transmitter, and the human voice was carried to California, where it was recognized and answered. The reason of the success of this great achievement "wireless" lies in the fact that the A. T. and T. and the "greatest school of them all," says that "we can pick a voice out of the air and render it to a wire just as readily as we can hear it from a wire into space." By the new invention it will become possible to talk from land to one's friends at sea, and vice versa.

On January 25 of the present year the long distance telephone lines were operated across the continent for the first time. Even then President Vail and Mr. Carty of the A. T. and T. were engaged in the present wireless plans, and through the cooperation of the Government, which lent the Arlington and Mare Island Stations to their efforts, the great plan was brought to success.

It is probable that the A. T. and T. will broaden its scope by utilizing to its fullest usefulness the wireless—connecting it and its possible operating plans, with its wire service, which already covers every portion of the country.

THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

When the transcontinental telephone lines were opened in January President Wilson congratulated the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its officers on their great achievement, and the White House was "switched in" on the celebration of the event. President Wilson was given exclusive use of the entire system for his friends who were gathered at the Executive Mansion. And now it appears that for months the telephone people have been working at Arlington, using the Government's Station. The record of friendship and cooperation between the telephone monopoly and the Government is unparalleled in the affairs of any other corporation. Of course the "trust busters" have had their "run in" with the telephone and telegraph interests, but all differences have been settled out of court, and the indications are that the progressive achievements of the telephone interests have so impressed the Government as to strengthen the hope among some officials that Government ownership may be achieved. On the other hand the attitude of President Wilson in giving honor to the great telephone interests for the sole reason that he believed it is a deserved honor, and the further cooperation of Secretary Daniels and the Navy in helping out the wireless achievement with the corporation, clearly indicates that the great company which has been brought to a state of perfection by Theodore N. Vail, has won the confidence of the people and its highest officials in a way that no other institution has been fortunate enough to achieve.

THE DEVISE OF REFORM.

More than half of the delegates to the next Republican National Convention are to come out of the direct primaries, and to say that the political goose-flesh of the politicians is quivering, is stating matters mildly. The ways and results of conventions that name delegates have long been well understood, but now that the people have taken the task of political government in their own hands, and let it be understood that they must be obeyed, there is no foreshadowing results.

STORE ICE THIS WINTER.

Ice is Necessary for the Production of First-class Cream on the Farm.

At this time of the year many creameries receive a considerable quantity of cream of poor quality because, for various reasons, patrons fail to cool their cream quickly, and thoroughly. It would be a great aid to the creamery man if every patron cooled his cream with ice. All creamery men realize the importance of obtaining good raw material, and this is an appropriate time to call the attention of the patrons to the necessity of ice for the production of first-class cream. As the quality of cream delivered determines to a certain extent the price paid for it, a farmer can well afford to provide sufficient ice to enable him to cool his cream properly throughout the summer.

In an article on "Cream grading," published in the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for 1910, it is shown that in New England 500 pounds of ice annually will probably cool the cream from each animal in a 20-cow dairy, but it recommends the storing of 1,000 pounds of ice for each cow, to allow for shrinkage and for household use, or 10 tons for a herd of 20 cows. Investigation of conditions in that locality has shown that the average ice house costs less than \$50, and that the cost of harvesting and storing ice rarely if ever exceeds \$1 a ton. On this basis the cost of sufficient ice to cool the cream from 20 cows would not exceed one-half cent a pound of butter fat, or a total of about \$15 a year, after allowing for reasonable depreciation on the building.

Ice is harvested at a season when most dairymen have leisure time, so that the actual amount of money expended for this purpose is very small. To produce of milk or cream in sections where natural ice is produced is almost without it. Farmers' Bulletin No. 523, Ice House and the Use of Ice on the Dairy Farm, will be sent free to any one upon request.

It's a shame what bad little boys think of good little boys.

ANDOVER FAIR.

Continued from page 1.

G. Glines, North Rumford, 1st. 1 year old, Wm. Gregg, 1st. Suckling colt, Wm. Gregg, 1st, 2nd.

Class 2—Brood mare and foal, Irving Akers, Andover, 1st. 2 year old, Clarence Bailey, 1st. Suckling colt, Walter Marston, Andover, 1st; Irving Akers, 2nd. Suckling colt, Wm. Holman, 1st, 2nd.

Poultry.

Rose comb fowl, Arthur Stevens, So. Andover, 3rd.

Rhode Island Chickens, Jesse Elliot, Andover, 1st.

Plymouth Rock Fowl, Alwyn Elliott, North Rumford, 1st.

Geese, Ray Thurston, 1st.

Wyandotte Chickens, Ray Thurston, 3rd.

Plymouth Rock Chickens, Jesse Elliot, 1st.

Lambs.

Cheviot lambs, P. A. Milton, Andover, 2nd. Cheviot buck, J. F. Talbot, 2nd. Full brood Hampshire Down, Wm. Gregg, 1st.

Sheep, Llewellyn Damon, 2nd. Buck, Irving Akers, 1st. Sheep, Southdown, Arthur Stevens, 1st. Lambs, Arthur Stevens, 3rd. Oxford Down Buck, Ray Thurston, 1st.

Swine.

Chester boar, P. A. Milton, 1st.

Berkshire sow and pigs, Wm. Gregg, 1st; Clarence Bailey, 2nd.

Berkshire boar, Chas. Cushman, 2nd.

Chester sow and pigs, P. A. Milton, 3rd.

Fat pigs, Mrs. V. P. Blanchard, 1st and 2nd.

Fruit.

Largest and best display of fruit, Duchess apples, Transparent, Wealthy, Red Astrachan, Black Oxford, Roxbury, Russell, Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 1st.

Wealthy Apple, Mrs. V. P. Blanchard, 2nd; A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 3rd.

N. Y. Greening, A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 1st; Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 2nd; Mrs. Winthrop Akers, 3rd.

R. I. Greening, Jesse Elliot, 1st; Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 2nd.

Ben Davis, Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 1st; A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 2nd; Jesse Elliot, 3rd.

Baldwin, Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 1st.

Bell Flower, A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 1st; Jesse Elliot, 2nd.

Wagner, Jesse Elliot, 1st; A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 2nd.

Snow, Tolman Sweet, McIntosh Red, Jesse Elliot, 1st.

Powells, Mrs. B. B. Stratton, 1st.

Largest and most interesting variety Chas. Lovojoy.

Inhabitation apple, Jesse Elliot, 1st. Longfellow, Blue Pearmain, Black, Gen. Grant, Winter Sweet, Mrs. Winthrop Akers.

Spitzenberg apple, St. Lawrence, Stark, Bass Apples, A. A. and L. D. Elliott, 1st.

Alexander Tomato Berry, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens, 1st.

Maryland Grapes, Cranapples, A. A. and L. D. Elliott.

Dairy Products and Bread.

Best specimen butter, Mrs. Dolly Elliot, 1st; Mrs. Geo. Learned, 2nd.

Wheat Bread, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens, 2nd.

Fruit Cake, Ellen Akers, 1st; Mrs. Carrie Morton, 2nd.

Marble Cake, Mrs. E. E. Bedell, 1st; Ellen Akers, 2nd.

Sponge Cake, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston, 1st; Mrs. Helen Tweedy, 2nd.

Graham Bread, Mary Maloney, 1st.

Best Collection Canned Goods.

Mrs. Walter Bailey, 1st; Mrs. L. C. Akers, 2nd; Mrs. V. M. Perkins, 3rd.

Cucumber pickles, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston, 1st.

Pierrelilli, Mrs. Y. A. Thurston, 1st.

Mustard pickles, Mrs. Walter Bailey, 1st.

Vegetables and Farm Crops.

Best trace sweet corn, J. H. and P. B. Martin, Rumford, 1st.

Best trace pop corn, J. H. and P. B. Martin, 1st.

Best trace 8-rowed seed corn, L. R. Hall, 1st; W. W. Perkins, 2nd; Mrs. Y. P. Blanchard, 3rd.

Best variety garden vegetables, L. D. Elliott, 1st; Frank Thomas, 2nd; Mrs. C. C. Swett, 3rd.

Best specimen turnip, parsnip, M. A. Howard, 1st; Freeman Ellingwood, 2nd. Pumpkin, (field), (type), Jesse Elliot, 1st; M. A. Howard, 2nd; W. W. Perkins, 3rd. Onion, P. A. Perkins, 1st; Oliver Merrill, 2nd. Cabbage, Oliver Merrill, 1st; W. W. Perkins, 2nd. Tomato, Oliver Merrill, 1st. Onions, W. W. Perkins, 1st. Cauliflower, Arthur Stevens, 1st; Walter Bailey, 2nd; G. W. Curtis, 3rd. Citrus, Arthur Stevens, 1st; Walter Bailey, 2nd. Vicks early potatoes, L. R. Hall, 1st. Green Mountain potatoes, L. R. Hall, 1st. Hubbard squash, Chas. Cushman, 1st; Nellie Holman, 2nd. Squash (marrow), Jesse Elliot, 1st; Mrs. C. C. Swett, 2nd; Chas. Cushman, 3rd. Cucumber, Arthur Stevens, 1st.

Vegetables raised by boys: Robert L. Howard, 1st. Potatoes, onions, Mrs. V. P. Blanchard. Mangle, beets, carrots, Winfred Mooney.

Knit Goods and Yarn.

Best stockings, spun and knit by the same person, Mrs. Ann Ellingwood, 1st.

Crocheted shawl, Mrs. C. A. Andrews, 1st. Hand knit baby's mittens, Mrs. C. A. Andrews.

Domestic Cloth Carpets and Rugs.

Best rug, Mrs. M. E. Pratt, 1st; Mrs. Lydia Barrett, 2nd. Rag rug, Mrs. Clayton Swett, 3rd.

Quilts and Comforters.

Best silk quilt, Mrs. Warren Marston, 1st; Mrs. Edward Akers, 2nd. Quilted patchwork quilt, Mrs. W. M. Mitchell, 1st; Mrs. Harvey Newton, 2nd. Worst quilt, Mrs. Oscar Damon, 1st; Mrs. W. S. Taylor. Home made blankets, Mrs. Mary Perkins.

Needle Work.

Best Mexican work, Mrs. Nellie Silver, 1st. Embroidered centerpiece, Mrs. Maggie Stuart, 1st. Sofa pillow embroidered, Mrs. Evelyn Smith, 1st; Alma Grover, 2nd; Evelyn Smith, 3rd.

Fancy sofa pillow, Mrs. Harvey Newton, 1st. Wallachian embroidery, Mrs. Frank Newton, 1st. Solid embroidery, Mrs. P. W. Learned, Mrs. Frank Newton. Coronation braid, Mrs. O. B. Poor.

Knit centerpiece, Mrs. James Littlehale, 1st and 2nd. Embroidered hand bag, Mrs. James Littlehale, 1st; Mrs. Agnes Milton, 2nd; Mrs. E. A. Grover, 3rd. Embroidered towel, Mrs. Maggie Stuart. Embroidered apron, Mrs. Rose Corcoran. Coronation braid, embroidery and crocheted towel, Elizabeth Cushman, 2nd. Crocheted collar, Mrs. Ralph Penley. Flax crocheted collar, Mrs. Ralph Penley, 2nd. Wallachian work, Mrs. Geo. Lincoln. Taxidermist work, Whitney Roberts, 1st. Knife-work, Whitney Roberts. Cross stitch towel, Mrs. Ray Thurston, 1st. Crochet and ribbon bag, Evelyn Smith, 1st. Fancy bag, embroidered guest towel, Evelyn Smith, 2nd; Elm Akers, 3rd. Turkish towel, Evelyn Smith, 1st. Irish crocheted nightgown, handmaiden nightgown, Dorothy Adams, 1st. Knit yoke, Mrs. Owen Lovejoy, 1st. Hand drawn pictures, free hand drawn landscapes, hand drawn sofa pillow, fresh eggs, Alwyn Elliott, 1st. Embroidered nightgown, tatted collar and jabot, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens, 1st. Mt. Mellick embroidered pillow slips, Wallachian embroidered centerpiece, crocheted centerpiece, Mrs. R. C. Grover, 1st and 2nd. Swedish weaving, crocheted corset cover yoke, Geneva Burgess, 1st and 2nd. Hand made dolly, Mrs. Nina Gibbs, 2nd. Hand made scrap basket, Elm Akers, 1st. Special premium offered by Lane M. Grange. Olive Akers, 1st; Irene Abbott, 2nd. Crocheted dolly, knitted centerpiece, crocheted centerpiece, flax centerpiece, Mrs. Warren Marston, 1st. Solid embroidered dolly, Mrs. Steven Marston, 1st. Solid embroidered pillow cases, Mrs. Stephen Marston, 1st; Evelyn Smith, 2nd; Elm Akers, 3rd. Knitted dolly, crocheted dolly, crocheted dolly, child's petticoat, nightgown, yoke, crocheted, Mrs. Stephen Marston, 1st; Geneva Burgess, 2nd. Embroidered infant's long dress, nightgown, baby pillow, embroidered sheet, apron, baby bonnet, Mrs. V. M. Perkins, 1st. Crocheted corset cover top, Mrs. Evelyn Stevens, 1st. Embroidered bureau scarf, Mrs. Stephen Marston, 1st. Patchwork embroidery, Mrs. Abbie Wyman, 1st. Crocheted baby's bonnet, Mrs. C. B. Crocker, Jr., 1st. Infant's carriage blanket, embroidered tray cloth, tatted handkerchief, Mrs. Edward Akers, 1st and 2nd. Hardanger curtain on scrim, Mrs. Elta M. Howe, 1st. Crocheted mat, Mrs. P. W. Learned, 3rd. Crocheted centerpiece, Mrs. Bert Hanson, 1st. Crocheted dollies, Mrs. Mary Frost, 1st; Mrs. P. W. Learned, 2nd. Crocheted collar and cuff set, Mrs. James Littlehale, 1st. For J. H. Abbott's Pennmanship, Marian Learned, 1st; Olive Akers, 2nd.

Children's Department.

Best embroidered pillow, Tressa Milton, 1st; Thelma Poor, 2nd; Eva Damon, 3rd. Guest towel, Thelma Poor, 1st. Embroidered doll's robe, Millie Newton, 1st. Embroidered bib, Thelma Roberts, 1st. Dressed doll, Mildred Bigelow, 2nd. Child's table, Dwight Digelow, 1st. Curling tongs holder, Madeline Burgess, 1st. Crab apple jelly, Damon, plum, pickles, chow chow, Olive Akers, 1st. Bureau scarf, pennmanship, embroidered centerpiece, Olive Akers, 1st. Best sketch of map of Maine, Ralph Akers, 1st; Marian Learned, 2nd. Best food made by a girl 15 years old or less, Best loaf of white bread, Marie Elliott, 1st; Olive Akers, 2nd. Sponge cake, Olive Akers, 1st. Collection of food, Marie Elliott.

Song and Pantomime.

Mrs. Frank Heath of Steam Mill Village with her two children spent Sunday at Abner Kimball's.

Mr. J. B. Rich and sons closed up the "Hoosier" last Monday and returned to New York.

Mrs. Millard Clough was called to Norway last week by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Belle Brown.

Mrs. Geo. Haggood, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is on the gain.

Miss Beatrice Brown is working for Mrs. Leola Kimball.

Abner Kimball found some ripe field strawberries, Sunday, Oct. 2.

Mrs. Sara Saunders, who was working at Mrs. Haggood's, has returned home.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

NEW STATE SANATORIA.

Under the new law and policy for Maine adopted by the last Legislature, by October 15, Maine will have two sanatoriums operated under State control. The two institutions are already well known as Hebron and Fairfield. In pursuance of a definite plan Hebron is to be known as the Western Maine Sanatorium, and Fairfield as the Central Maine Sanatorium. For the present at least the Central Maine Sanatorium will be the Receiving Sanatorium. All applications must therefore, be made through the office of the Chairman of Trustees—Dr. T. E. Hardy, Waterville. Proper application blanks, with full instructions and much valuable information, are being prepared and may be had from above headquarters.

The State has made the maximum charge Five (5) Dollars per patient per week. The Trustees believe, each one receiving treatment at any of the State Sanatoria, should strive, or be required, to pay the maximum rate if possible. Doctors sending patients to these institutions for treatment are asked to bear this in mind, and to impress upon their patients the fact that every one who refuses or neglects (even at sacrifice) to pay as near the full rate of \$5.00 as possible is selfishly tapping the resources of the State, and really robbing others of the right to the generous care they deserve.

The Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association rejoices in the passage of this bill which commits the State to this (for Maine new) highly desirable policy of State Tuberculosis Sanatoria. The Executive Secretary has seen two of the Trustees and visited the Central Maine Sanatorium under the new regime. That institution is filled almost to the limit. Built to accommodate 32 it now has 44 with several applications on the waiting list. The patients, despite their affliction constitute a "happy family." One patient told the Secretary: "Our doctor and the nurse are so good to us and so cheery we can't help being happy and smiling." And that was on September 21, with clouds and the "line storm" in full evidence. The State Association will still continue its educational campaign of prevention, and in this will work in harmony with and is promised the hearty co-operation of the Trustees of State Sanatoria.

By October 1, it is planned to have an embryonic preventorium in operation at the Central Maine Sanatorium in Fairfield. This will be a school for tuberculous children, starting with those already at the institution. It is hoped this movement thus modestly inaugurated will soon appeal to those communities at least where the educational campaign is already organized, and that it will not be many years before all our cities and larger towns will have one such school as a regular part of the local school system.

QUARANTINE REMOVED.

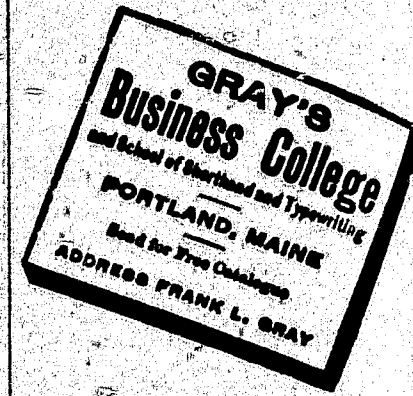
No Restriction on Interstate Shipments of Potatoes Affected with Powdery Scab.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., has removed the restrictions placed on the interstate shipment of potatoes from Maine and from Clinton and Franklin Counties, N. Y., on account of powdery scab. This order, which took effect on September 1, was based on new evidence regarding the disease acquired through extensive laboratory and plot experiments and field surveys conducted by the department.

A careful search for powdery scab has been made throughout the country, especially in the South and East, where it is now known that much infected seed stock must have been planted during recent years. The disease has been found to a slight extent in northern Florida, but nowhere else except in small areas on the Pacific coast, in western Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. No clue has been found to the origin of the latter infections. The scab is not serious there.

Experiments with potatoes infected with powdery scab planted in the South have yielded healthy crops. The disease is apparently limited by soil and climatic conditions, such as moisture, temperature, and acidity, and it may be expected that it will not spread far beyond the areas already infected, or, if it does so, that a relatively mild type of scab will result.

The slime mold which causes powdery scab (Sporangium subterranean) is a highly developed parasite, capable of living in potato cells for a considerable time before killing them. It causes galls on the roots and underground stems as well as a scab of the tuber. It produces great numbers of spore balls, which give rise, on germinating, to a rather formless but living and moving stage, which move about until adverse conditions are encountered, when they form a new wall and remain encysted till they are able to resume growth again. This may go on indefinitely. It seems therefore very difficult to rid soil of it. The injury to the tubers may be aggravated by the drying out of the tissues, by the deeper



penetration of the slime mold, and by the invasion of dry-rot fungi. Lime greatly favors the development of powdery scab.

The possibility of the appearance of powdery scab in the cooler, moister soils of the States along the northern border has not yet been eliminated. Their traffic in potatoes from the infected districts is, however, very slight and may well be further discouraged for the present. For seed purposes, only State certified potatoes should be purchased.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Prof. W. R. Chapman left for Bangor, Wednesday, where he will open the Maine Music Festival, Thursday.

Postmaster G. L. Thurston is enjoying a vacation of thirty days from his duties in the post office.

The last installment of Les Miserables in moving pictures as presented by the best Parisian artists will be given at Garland Chapel, Monday evening, Oct. 11.

Over twenty-five Masons journeyed to Magalloway for work in the 2nd and 3rd degrees Tuesday night. Some went Sunday and Monday to take advantage of the hunting. All report a good time but few deer.

Regular meeting of Purity Chapter, No. 102, at Masonic Hall this Wednesday evening at 8 of the clock. It is hoped that every member will be present as there is important business to come before the Chapter.

Mrs. Charles Cole returned home from Massachusetts, Tuesday, where she has been visiting relatives. Master Maynard Lowe of Bradford, Mass., returned with her to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe.

Bills are out for an auction sale at the M. Ellen Locke place, known as the Locke Mountain House, to be held Friday, Oct. 15th, and continued the next day if all the property is not sold. This place was formerly run as a summer hotel and there is a large amount of personal property of all kinds to be sold. The sale is in charge of J. O. Douglass as administrator of Mrs. Locke's estate. A free lunch is to be served. The sale begins at nine o'clock in the forenoon, Friday.

Miss Eleanor MacGregor of Portland has been in town to perfect arrangements for instructing the classes in dancing which have been formed for her by Mrs. Fred Taylor, Miss Avelia Russell and others among Gould's Academy students. Announcement has been made that classes will be held at Grange Hall on Saturdays as follows: Children's class, ages 5 to 10, will meet at 2 o'clock, and that for masters and misses at 3:30 P. M. The adult class at 8 P. M. Among the modern dances to be taught for this course of 12 lessons, are included the one-step, fox trot, canter walk, castle walk, hesitating waltz, and others. Special instructions will be given to beginners who may wish to learn the two-step, waltz, schottische, etc. Much enthusiasm is being manifested in these classes, as it has been sometime since any instructor of dances has been here, and consequently those who enjoy dancing are glad of the opportunity offered.

Arrivals:—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Upson, Seavey is a little too early, but the school is nearly all there. It is a little bit of the best golfers.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin E. Webster of Portland, Miss Webster of Orono, from Dixville Notch, guests on Friday. Known hotel man at The Elton at Waterville at the present time interested in organizing a Golf Association, and pleased with the encouragement from the golfers.

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Mr. Prescott F. Brooks, Mass., for an extended visit.

Mrs. R. G. Hazen of Peace Dale, R. I., guests on Wednesday.

That there are so Bethel is confirmed, land, who says he is.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Freeman were guests on Thursday.

Mr. Alexander G. Joseph D. Leland, arrived on Thursday.

It is the intention and Mr. Upson to links by adding their making it a full one.

Mrs. John F. H. Chicago on Tuesday will remain for a full order to enjoy some.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. lotte Potter and Mrs. of Providence, R. I., were guests on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Mass., accompanied Tallant of Boston. Greasy of Gloucester guests on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. en, Conn., and Mrs. New York City were day and Thursday. Giannini is head of University.

Mr. and Mrs. A. accompanied by the Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs. L. of Longwood, and from Bretton Woods night at The Inn. day morning for Boston.

This has been and the golfers, especially but it appears that of Mr. W. J. Upson, Seavey is a little too early, but the school is nearly all there. It is a little bit of the best golfers.

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